THE SURVEY

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So They Say

I CONSIDER it a great privilege to be poor.—*Mary Pickford, Hollywood, California.*

Hope for the future is at least as rational as fear.—*Bertrand Russell.*

Giving an endowment to a failure never made it a success.—*Calvin Coolidge in Saturday Evening Post.*

Please God I'm through with money-raising in this life.—*Clarence King, New York School of Social Work.*

I am conscious of the fact that it is not difficult in times such as the present to discover want.—*J. P. Morgan, New York.*

It has been discovered that in giving until it hurts some people are extremely sensitive to pain.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

It is often true also that if a man but makes a better claptrap delegations will beat a path to his door offering nominations.—*Boston Herald.*

If we are going to fulfill the divine intent we must use more publicity among the masses, among those who do not think as we do.—*William C. Allen in The Friend.*

The Children's Charter will never have meaning until jobs are made sacred for parents who want work.—*Judge Thomas J. Waxter, Children's Court, Baltimore, Maryland.*

When you get down to it as many silent people are silent because they are stupid as for any other reason.—*Dr. George K. Pratt, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.*

It is in the slow fires and low fevers of middle-class resentment that historic revolutions generate the heats which later melt down the brazen doors of states.—*Arthur Pound in Atlantic Monthly.*

An individual business may be solvent but industry is not solvent when it throws its people out of work and so onto the taxpayer or the community chest.—*William M. Leiserson, Antioch College.*

Many of the people who are now wringing their hands in despair have never lifted a finger to fight municipal corruption and the very things out of which racketeering grows.—*Heywood Broun.*

It would have been no more inappropriate to finance the war by passing the hat than it is to propose methods of raising funds to care for an army of ten million unemployed and their dependents.—*John Dewey, Columbia University.*

Not a can of paint, not a bundle of shingles, not a roll of fencing, not a new farm tool of any kind, and worse still, not a single new automobile, has been purchased in this neighborhood to my knowledge in the last six months.—*Clarence Hall, Arno, Missouri.*

The practice of surveying embarrassing situations that have already been super-surveyed at a time when they cry aloud for vigorous and decisive action is a time-honored device for which the Romans undoubtedly had a name.—*Lillian B. Symes in Harper's Magazine.*

More thoroughly than any other method in this emergency, federal relief combines the two fundamental requirements of distributive justice: benefits according to needs and burdens according to capacities.—*The Rev. John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference.*

For the most part the young men now in college will spend their lives as cogs in one or the other of a few great industrial machines and their prayers will be that the several machines do not merge either vertically or horizontally and thereby curtail or destroy their chance to work.—*Governor Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania.*

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THE SURVEY

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"Busy, Dean?"

AT the height of hostilities—or festivities if you prefer—in the recent student rumpus at Columbia University, while eggs and oratory flew around the campus, a student put an ingratiating head into the hectic office of the storm center, Dean Hawkes. "Dizzy, Bean?" said he.

Pennsylvania's Ten Millions

BUT for bitter necessity even ten million dollars would hardly be worth the confusion and clash that this sum, voted for relief by the Pennsylvania legislature, has occasioned up and down the state. The ten million was appropriated "to the Department of Welfare to be allocated to the political sub-divisions of the state [the poor boards] on a ratio that the estimated total number of unemployed persons in a county bears to the estimated total number of unemployed persons in the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." The Talbot bill became a law on December 28 in spite of Governor Pinchot's objections that it did not sufficiently earmark the money for unemployment relief and so could be used for general poor relief purposes, and that it made no provision for proper supervision by the state department for the expenditure of state funds. Three months after the bill was passed it was declared constitutional by the State Supreme Court.

Meantime relief funds in Philadelphia, to name only one community, had scraped bottom. Food orders for sixty-two thousand families were suspended, the only aid being Red Cross flour and milk for young children. The court decision cleared the way, but not the air. Certain of the poor boards within the city held out for their right to handle their share of the fund and for a time it seemed probable that the well organized relief machinery of the Lloyd Committee, which had been functioning for a year, would be entirely scrapped. These differences have now been ironed out and the Lloyd Committee is again functioning except in four districts where the local poor boards held their ground. Philadelphia will receive $2,501,000 of the state fund which will, it is said, carry its relief load for six or seven weeks. Pittsburgh's allotment will last for eight or ten weeks.

Some 1,001,094 persons, or 27 per cent of the gainfully employed workers of Pennsylvania, are reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry as totally unemployed. This does not include many hundreds of workers who are on a one or two day a week work basis. But the effects of the depression vary considerably in different counties, according to Helen Glenn Tyson, assistant deputy of welfare. "Soft coal counties," she says, "are perhaps in the deepest need, although conditions in the anthracite region are extremely bad. In many of the counties poor relief has been thinned down to such a degree—to $4 a month for example—that it literally does no more than keep body and soul together."

Ten million is of course ten million, but Pennsylvania is a big and populous industrial state and this sum is after all but a thin and sleazy patch on the whole body of distress. It has bred rancors and disappointments and leaves the real battle still to be fought.

Julia C. Lathrop

JULIA C. Lathrop was not only an outstanding leader in the field of child care both in America and abroad, but one of the most charming and lovable characters our age has produced. It was this rare combination of qualities which made her service as first chief of the federal Children's Bureau so eminently successful. When the Bureau was established twenty years ago and President Taft appointed her to guide its destinies she was faced by a combination of obstacles which looked insurmountable. For example, the Bureau was given power not only to report conditions affecting children but to investigate them. This meant the power to invade the Anglo-Saxon's traditional castle—his home. At once all our national "rugged individualism" bristled in protest. Were free Americans no longer to be allowed to neglect their babies! Also a battle was on at the time between the opponents and exploiters of child labor and obviously the federal Children's Bureau would align itself with the former—a blow to American industry, especially in textiles, glass, coal, street trades and agriculture. Furthermore, what could be expected of a resident of Hull-House, a straight-thinking American woman clothed with the appointing power of a government bureau, other than to attempt to fill positions on the basis of personal fitness, disregarding our sacred tradition that public office belongs to political pull?

Against these three enemies of public welfare Miss Lathrop had to contend in the Children's Bureau as she had in her long service on the Illinois State Board of Charities:

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traditional reaction, economic interest and political selfishness. To her honor and to the success of the Bureau be it said that she met all three with a firmness yet with a friendly charm and graciousness which disarmed opposition and won for the new Bureau such recognition that every president from Taft to Hoover has regarded it as one of the most substantial assets of his administration. This magic combination of personal qualities made Miss Lathrop the appropriate representative of America on the child welfare committee of the League of Nations.

All this is by way of saying that in the passing of Julia Lathrop the country has lost one of its finest citizens; thousands of children who never knew her name have lost a devoted friend; while those who knew her genial and sparkling good humor, which polished and softened a fundamental, uncompromising idealism underneath, will ever sense a wealth of privilege in her years of comradeship.

A Demonstration Demonstrates

HOW happily public and private effort can be dovetailed in a cooperative plan is shown again in a recent leaflet summarizing the past five years of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration in New York City. During the greater part of that time New York's health commissioner has been chairman of the governing boards of the Demonstration. The task of showing what a health center can do has been carried on through the cooperation of the public and private agencies in the district. Financial support has been provided by the Milbank Memorial Fund. This arrangement has made it possible to try out at this health center services which now, after proof, are accepted as indispensable to a rounded public-health program: here were the first clinics under the Health Department's auspices for preschool children; the city-wide diagnostic clinic for cardiac children applying for working papers—this in cooperation with the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; the first consultation service of the Department open to private physicians whose tuberculous patients could not pay the fees to be incurred by reference to a specialist; the first complete mental-hygiene unit established by the Department. A number of extensive experiments have been carried on in health education. Once their usefulness has been not only proved but also shown, a substantial number of these progressive measures have been carried over into the health program of the city or installed elsewhere in New York—transferring to public support the values from experience and experiment inaugurated by private philanthropy.

Red Cross Practice

WHEREVER the Red Cross may have drawn the line, in fair weather, between economic and act-of-God disasters, it was apparent at its recent annual convention in Washington that the differentiation, in the present storm and stress, is more a principle than a practice. More than two thousand of the chapters reported definite unemployment relief programs, many of them serving as the only relief agencies in their communities, while the remaining sixteen hundred chapters showed themselves as active participants in unemployment-relief activities with fixed responsibilities in community set-ups. "It did not seem to me at first a Red Cross problem," said Chairman John Barton Payne, "but when no one else was adequately meeting it it seemed to me that the Red Cross must take the lead in these smaller communities."

The Red Cross came through its 1931 rollcall, conducted, it will be recalled, in the teeth of the Emergency Relief Mobilization, with its membership of four million intact. Junior membership gained forty-five thousand last year and now numbers 7,178,654 in thirty-five thousand schools.

Hope, Idaho

THIS gallant and heartening little tale of unemployment relief comes from the village of Hope far up in the northernmost tip of Idaho where the relief millions of the great cities sound like a dream of Arabian nights. When J. H. Donovan, county assessor, made his rounds early in the spring he found Hope, population 275, in a bad way. Food supplies were all but exhausted and only eight people in town had jobs, five of them school teachers. The county promised work on the roads as soon as weather permitted, but spring comes late in northern Idaho and many families were destitute. Mr. Donovan, obviously a man of action, didn't stop to organize. He simply stationed himself at the one place where everybody was bound to turn up, the post-office, and with the able assistance of James Campbell, postmaster, collared everyone he suspected of possessing an extra dollar and talked him out of it. The Japanese section foreman and a prosperous Chinese were the big contributors, $5 each. By night Mr. Donovan had collected $100, which was more cash than anyone dreamed ever existed in Hope.

That night Mr. Donovan went into a huddle with Bud Conn, impresario of the local truck, and together they dickered by telephone with a friend in Troy, two hundred miles away, for foodstuffs which ranchmen thereabout had overproduced. Bright and early next morning Mr. Conn and his truck set off over the mountains. Back they came next day with a full load of beans, peas, canned milk and sowbelly—and $25 in change. "Now there's a nest-egg against next winter," said Mr. Donovan as he went back to his regular job of assessing. "Just pay for the gas and oil," said Mr. Conn, "Me'n the truck are thrown in."

Wild Boy

IN the autumn of 1800 Paris was cast into a nine days' wonder by the arrival of "the wild boy of Aveyron," a child of ten or twelve who had been captured in the forest in as completely abject a state of nature as could be imagined—naked, unkempt, unable to utter more than grunts and squeals, apparently almost insensible to sight, sound or touch; unaccustomed to the sight of others of his kind. The great Pinel believed him feebleminded and today's knowledge indicates that probably this was the case. But a young physician, Citizen Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard, fired with both the scientific and humanitarian zeal of those years, felt that here was a child who, abandoned at an early age, primarily lacked the benefits of development among his kind.

Itard's remarkable story of his care of the boy during five years, long out of print, has just been made available again in a translation by George and Muriel Humphrey (The Wild Boy of Aveyron by Itard, Century Company, $1.75 postpaid of The Survey). With what Mr. Humphrey describes as "fertile ingenuity, tireless persistence and that quick human sympathy that characterizes all great teachers," Itard taught the child to care for his own wants, to sleep in a bed, to love others, even to read, though he never learned to speak more than a few words. Itard's own first goal was "to interest him in social life by rendering it more pleasant

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to him than the sort of life which he was then leading."

That aim finds a modern echo in an address by E. R. Johnstone published in a little book which celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vineland Laboratory of the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey, for subnormal children: "And so the institution has come fully to realize that these children are in every sense human beings, not merely living creatures to be carried with such comfort as may be through life." Itard, the solitary genius working alone, would have been as overjoyed as amazed to sit in at a meeting of Vineland's celebrated "Feebleminded Club" —the group of educators, physicians, sociologists and psychologists who brought the laboratory into being and have met twice a year since 1902 to bring together their studies on behalf of children who, like the wild boy, must be taught to see, hear and speak; to walk, to laugh and even to cry. Through its research, first directed by Henry Herbert Goddard and more recently by Edgar A. Doll, the Vineland Laboratory has been a leading force in transmuting into scientific fact and making available for all children the brilliant intuitions of a scientist who dreamed a century ahead of his time.

Murder Mysteries

MURDERS that will out in the cities of these United States remain fairly constant at the rate of 10.9 for every 100,000 of the population, which was first reached in 1924 after a steady climb from 3.4 in 1900. The annual compilation of homicide statistics by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which shows this rate unchanged in 1931 as it was in 1930, leaves many questions unanswered. Why is our murder rate nearly seven times that of Canada and thirteen times that of London? Why does New York have twice as many murders as Boston and Chicago twice as many as New York? Why are thirteen people murdered in Springfield, Ill., for every one one slain in Springfield, Mass.

We can account perhaps for the national showing by falling back on our alibi of lax law enforcement, but that does not account for the geographical variations in the rate. Racial conditions in the South are undoubtedly a factor in its sorry record. But race is not all. The New England and Pacific states for example have almost exactly the same Negro population, yet the homicide rate in the former was 1.4 and in the latter 5.2.

Perhaps what we need is a careful study of the local mores of those communities whose citizens abstain most notably from murder. How they got that way would be something to know.

Florida Oranges for Mooney

THE effort to free Tom Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin for bombing the San Francisco Preparedness Parade, did not end when for the fourth time his pardon application was refused. This is the announcement of various special committees and labor groups that have raised Mooney defense funds and circulated pardon petitions since 1916. At this writing, the twenty-five-thousand-word review of the case by Governor Rolph's two legal advisers is not available, and press reports have not summarized the evidence which, after the exclusion of the perjured testimony, convinced the governor that "he [Mooney] was justly convicted by the jury by whom he was tried, and that the application made on his behalf for a pardon should be denied."

In many communities the International Labor Defense and other radical groups made the Mooney case the center of their May Day demonstrations. "Regular" labor organizations are protesting Governor Rolph's decision in more orderly fashion, and some of them, notably the Ohio State Federation of Labor, have revived the plan of a "California boycott," to last until Mooney is freed. Perhaps it is in the temper of our times that this American *cause celêbre* should become a labor-led crusade for Florida oranges, Texas oil and "Not Made in Hollywood" movies.

Sending Psychiatrists to Prison

THE swing from politics to science in prison administration has had a good forward push in New York State where, by reason of the opening of a new prison, a general shift in superintendents has been made. It has been a case of psychiatrists to the center and all hands change. The new job is that of warden of the medium-security prison just completed at Wallkill, a prison without walls, bars or fences designed for short-term, high-type men. To it was appointed Dr. Leo Palmer, who won his psychiatric and administrative spurs at the once troublesome State Reformatory for Women—Bedford for short. Succeeding him at Bedford is Dr. Gordon Willey, a psychiatrist of distinction, superintendent of the State Training School for Women at Albion, who is in turn succeeded by Dr. Frank L. Heacock, physician and one time acting warden of Auburn Prison.

Long before the psychiatrist's day the political wall around prison appointments had been breached by the penologists, the prison reformers, many of whom were ahead of their times and lacked both popular and legal support for their policies. The appointment in 1927 of Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, a practical if not a clinical psychiatrist, as commissioner of correction, was a break in the tradition that this office was a political plum, and was a long step toward a new prison policy. The succession of Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., in 1930 was evidence that this was really a policy and not a fortuity. The three promotions of superintendents now definitely consolidate the position of the psychiatrist in prison administration in New York.

Salvador Prisons

SALVADOR is perhaps the only country in the world whose prison inmates are permitted an approximately normal sex life. In the penitentiary there a new reform allows prisoners to receive a weekly visit of one hour's duration from their wives. A score of private rooms have been set apart for this purpose. The wife after being searched by a prison matron enters the room from one side, the husband from the other. Ramon Lopez Jimenez, the cabinet officer responsible for the reform, who served for a time as teacher in the Central Penitentiary, writes: "The spiritual torture of those who lose their liberty is still more severe if we remember that these unfortunate individuals have left behind in their homes their life companions, the wives to whom they made vows of love before church and state. . . . It is quite legal to deny to prisoners light, often to deny them air, to deny them liberty, to forget them in their prisons, but the law dares not deny them their rights as men."

According to Sr. Jimenez, the reform has been administered without difficulty, and has had healthy effects. It has distinctly improved moral conditions within the penitentiary and is an important factor in preventing break-ups in the prisoners' families.

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Decent Standards of Relief

By LEA D. TAYLOR
Head Worker, Chicago Commons

NOW that the temporary and emergency aspects of the depression are vanishing it is time to take account of stock. "We are in the process of a social change," said Samuel Goldsmith of Chicago, challenging social workers to a more basic study of policies by which social work might be guided through the months or perhaps years ahead. What consequences to the individual, to the family, to the community as a whole are bound to follow in the wake of a long continued program of inadequate relief? May not the social sequelae be as disastrous as the disease?

In the reports from forty cities published in The Survey Midmonthly for April allusions to adequacy of funds are qualified:

"Adequate to carry the present relief program."

"Funds are insufficient to give adequate relief to all who apply. However all families do receive something."

"Relief allowances are not adequate; many are dangerously small."

"Standards of relief are utterly inadequate, but funds as at present administered can last only two months."

"Relief funds are adequate for the moment, though relief per family is at the lowest rate for two years."

And so it goes down the roll of cities, almost all admittedly inadequate as to family allowances, almost all nearing the point of breakdown.

From here and there come disquieting indications that Spartan relief is a sort of civic grace. "Relief workers from other cities have come here to learn how the unemployed can be fed so cheaply," says a newspaper despatch from Niles, O., which states that the town is feeding 4377 people, one fourth of its population, at a cost of one and a half cents a meal or one dollar per month per person. Another newspaper reports the claim of Tulsa, Oklahoma, that a charity ration costing six cents per day per person is feeding ten thousand unemployed and their families "and giving them all essential food values." In Toledo, $2.14 a week, an average of six cents a day per person, is the allowance, for about fifty thousand human beings. In Syracuse, N. Y., the mayor is nobly eating for a week the nine cents a day meals which are the lot of the unemployed.

People probably will not die of starvation if some food is provided to keep them alive. But Eleanor Flexner, in Better Times, points out that malnutrition will be a "more serious byproduct of the depression because it is so much more widespread and its end result in a large proportion of cases is premature death." Health statistics of today, based on the first year of the depression, are no measure of its later results—of the insidious undermining of health through malnutrition, rickets, scurvy, tuberculosis and nervous affections.

EVEN supposing that the food allowance is enough "to keep people alive," is that to be the basis of relief through a long period of social change? Every social worker and every intelligent citizen knows that people have other basic needs than food, needs which must be met if human values and family life are to be preserved. Shelter certainly is essential, yet we wait until almost the moment of eviction before we give a family the assurance that for a little longer it will have a roof over its head. What does that do to self-respect? Clothing is presumably essential, yet it figures seldom in relief as we now talk about it. Can families live indefinitely with no renewal of household supplies? "I wish they'd send a broom and a scrubbing brush with the rations," said a distracted mother. Gas, when there is no other means of cooking, seems an essential though it is not always so considered these days. We are becoming accustomed to candles and oil lamps in the tenements, but landlords fear increased rates on fire insurance and families fear the disaster of fire.

One could go on with the list of those things commonly considered the bare essentials of life—medicines, household remedies, carfare to clinics, supplies for school children—for which one finds little or no provision in relief budgets.

It is argued that relief funds amount to just so much and that they must be stretched to last as long as possible. But if the crisis of no funds is to be met on July 1 might it not in the long run be better economy and better social practice to care for families more decently and to meet the crisis one month earlier? We take a good deal of responsibility for future social consequences if we acquiesce without protest in administering relief that we know is inadequate sometimes to the point of indecency.

Public opinion and common humanity should demand not a minimum food allowance but a minimum family budget. If public opinion is not now sufficiently informed to make that demand

Courtesy Denys Wortman, who drew it, and Clare M. Tousley, who suggested it, and The New York World-Telegram

"My Daddy says you can use his shoes to look for work in 'cause he's sick today and doesn't need 'em."

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then it is the obligation of social workers to raise their voices and inform the public of what is happening around them.

In the hearings on federal aid in Washington last winter social workers individually portrayed the inadequacy of relief in vivid terms. In some instances they were backed up by business men. But at the same time state and local officials were boasting, "Our community can care for its own." "And how!" one was tempted to add. One business man tossed off the pleas for help with the assertion that they came only from "uninformed social workers."

So the challenge is brought back to home ground. What are we social workers doing to educate our own communities to the necessity of decent living standards for all dependent families, even for those who are unemployed and dependent through no fault of their own?

Who knows better than we what the continuing depression is doing to helpless people? We know that the courage, the staunch family loyalties, the generosity of friends and relatives, the consideration of landlords and grocers are being taxed to the utmost and are near exhaustion. We see increasing malnutrition of children, heightened nervous tension of men and women facing insecurity of shelter and of family needs. We see mental strain and breakdown, a growing tendency to beggary, the shattering of self-respect and morale, the demoralizing results of idleness to adolescent children who are not in school. Seeping out through all these present troubles we see little streams trickling toward larger rivers of dependency, delinquency and anti-social behavior.

Social workers are close to the situation and should be its most eloquent interpreters. If they will take a forthright stand for a minimum family budget and maintain that stand aggressively and courageously they will not only help create the public opinion necessary to secure adequate funds, but they will stimulate a better understanding among the thousands of helpless, self-respecting, unemployed families under the bitter necessity of living on relief.

THERE is no lack of factual data. The New York Welfare Council has accumulated a mass of material on the effect of current relief policies on family life. The National Federation of Settlements is making studies of families under relief and of the effect of the hard times on youth. And at least one group of social workers has taken a stand. At its April meeting the Chicago Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers passed this resolution:

> The Chicago Standard Budget, which is stated in terms of items and not of changing costs, makes minimum adequate provision for rent, food, light, heat, household equipment, clothing, transportation, education and recreation. The present method of relief administration, arising out of shortage of relief funds, including as it does failure to pay rent and the provision of food in kind only, with no cash allowance, makes it utterly impossible even to approximate these minimum standards.
>
> We believe that anything below the provisions of the Chicago Minimum Budget is destructive to physical, mental and social welfare and will cause the community far more than the cost of adequate relief.
>
> Be it therefore resolved that the Chicago Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers adopt as its relief platform these minimum standards.

If social workers all over the country, singly and in groups, will stand together and boldly demand that minimum relief must include more than a bare subsistence ration of food, the enlightened public will rally to their leadership and join in insisting that for the sake of the common welfare funds must be provided, whatever their source, public or private, state or federal, to meet decently the human need in this crisis of national life.

Housing Is News

By LOULA D. LASKER

THE housing conference held recently under the auspices of the Housing Section of the Welfare Council and the Housing Association of New York City made the first page (albeit of the second section) of important metropolitan dailies. A few days later a half-billion-dollar plan for slum clearance of the American Construction Council achieved similar dignity. A couple of years ago the report of a housing conference would have been tucked away inconspicuously. But things have changed. Housing is news. Last month seven national magazines printed articles on low-cost housing. It is a problem for which serious people are demanding a solution. And that business interests are becoming conscious that this social problem is their problem was clearly shown by the addresses of the president of the American Institute of Architects and of high officials of one of the country's largest construction companies, of the largest savings bank, and of one of the largest insurance companies delivered at the conference.

Encouraging facts to those who have worked altruistically for years for better housing. Worked, but with little practical results. Why? Because so vast is the problem, so large are the sums required that even the most optimistic can not hope that philanthropic or semi-philanthropic capital alone can more than scratch the surface. The plain fact is that housing conditions can not be materially improved except on an economic basis.

Over six hundred people attended the New York conference—architects, engineers, builders, bankers, labor leaders, government officials, business men, social workers and the plain or garden variety of socially-minded citizen. They listened to the speakers already mentioned and to representatives of two successful—large-scale operations—built for the lower-income groups, one in New York and one in Chicago, and to an officer of the recently organized Public Construction Council, a private organization committed to government subsidy. All speakers agreed that without large-scale operations there is little hope of improved urban housing but that present construction and finance methods will have to be revamped before the recipe can be applied. Yet at the same time there was an undercurrent of opinion indicating that not only have great strides been made but that the business interests are now in a frame of mind to push the suggested program to the best of their ability because this underhoused army of Americans offers an untouched field for business. But these realistic business men, while admitting that in such projects probably lies the salvation of a dormant industry with consequent benefit to industry in general, stated that much more preliminary work must be done before they will be able to make any glowing promises.

These "findings" should serve as a challenge to those responsible for the conference, which has helped to focus attention on this fundamental problem. The conference has already served one important purpose. Now it may well inspire discussion by a smaller group "with power to act." No audience is necessary. Will such a group he called together? Will the next step be taken and by whom?

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Block-Aid

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

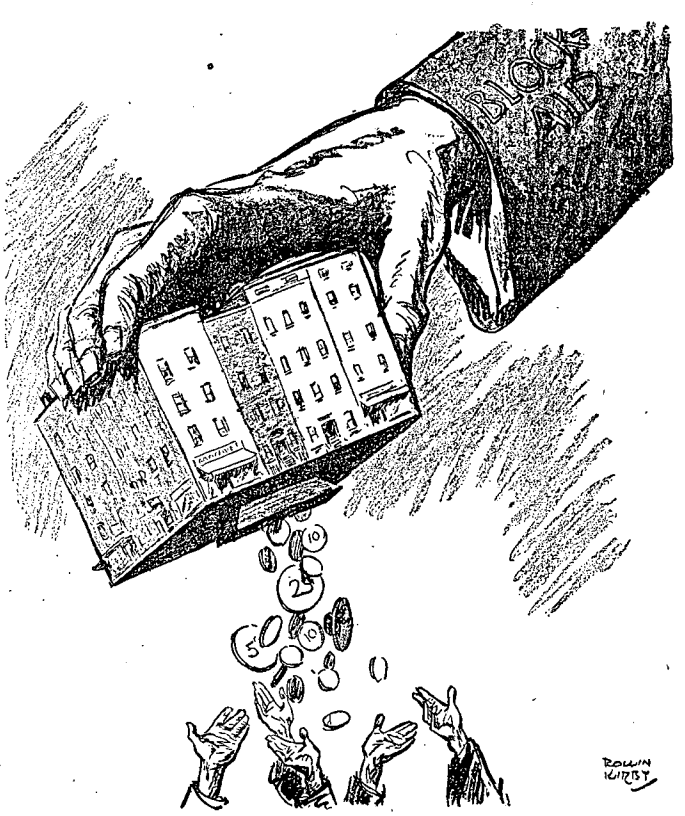
TRUMPETS have called and drums have beat in New York these past weeks over Block-Aid for the unemployed, hailed by no less an authority than J. P. Morgan as the only plan he has ever heard of "by which a great sum of money may be raised over a period of months and without undue hardship on any giver; and a sum coming from a far greater number of people than has ever before been brought into one common effort for the good of the community."

New York's plan of collecting block by block a fund without a fixed goal but which it is optimistically anticipated may reach two million dollars, was born of the Man-a-Block plan originated in Buffalo. In the beginning its protagonists, whose enthusiasms practical social workers did not wholly share, were confident that the Buffalo plan, whereby residents of a city block organize their odd chores into a full-time job and pro-rate the wages of a man, would work in New York. But this idea died an early death. New York is too big and too heterogeneous for such simple, logical devices. Any plan to fit has to be cut and tailored to its unique actualities. So while Block-Aid admits its Buffalo parentage Buffalo would scarcely recognize its child.

Block-Aid in New York is in reality a door-to-door collection of small sums, garnished with the best technique of money-raising and accounting, by which it is hoped to gather enough to keep going through the summer some part of the Emerency Work Bureau program threatened now by the exhaustion of the Gibson Committee's eighteen million dollar fund. The campaign is strongly backed by men and women prominent in financial circles and in society. It is directed by the John Price Jones Corporation which engineered both the big Prosser and Gibson Committee drives. This firm employs its own supervisors but utilizes for the great mass of clerical work involved some fifteen hundred white-collar unemployed drawn from the registration of the Emergency Work Bureau. From this angle the campaign is a work-relief project of considerable importance. Another by-product, say its sponsors, is the strengthening of neighborliness, and the widening of community understanding and responsibility. The eighteen million dollar Gibson fund came from eighty thousand contributors, but 80 per cent of the money came actually from about twenty-four hundred persons or 3 per cent of the contributors, which, as anyone will see, put the load definitely into the higher brackets. Block-Aid is not concerned with brackets and asks neither more nor less from the man on Park Avenue than from the man on Henry Street.

The size of the organization required for such a detailed campaign in New York is indicated by the fact that its headquarters occupies four and a half floors in the imposing new building at 29 Broadway. Branch organizations with distinguished chairmen are set up in each of the five boroughs. The boroughs in turn are divided into districts, 165 in all, with some 30 to 190 blocks to a district. Each of these districts has an office staffed with a secretary, auditor and adequate clerical force behind which is a prominent local committee. Each district chairman assumes responsibility for securing a chairman and treasurer for each block in his territory, and each block chairman agrees to secure the volunteer service of ten or more block-aiders, in effect solicitors. Each block-aider promises to secure ten or more contributors. The stamp idea, which inspired the slogan "Stamp out want," is, in the cold clear light of professional money-raising, an accounting device.

Stamps are in denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents and one dollar. Issued and charged to the block-aider, and affixed by him to the subscription card of the contributor, they serve as a receipt for the amount paid. Accounting for stamps serves as a check on the funds turned in by the block-aiders. The subscriptions extend over a period of twenty weeks and each block-aider undertakes to collect the full amount of the subscriptions he secures. Mr. Park Avenue, electing to be a twenty dollar subscriber, may receive a weekly visit from a block-aider for twenty weeks, or he may hand over his twenty dollars at the first call, get all his stamps at once and close the transaction. By the same token Mr. Henry Street's two dollar subscription may require twenty calls from a block-aider before it is completed. All block-aiders are volunteers.



Rollin Kirby in The New York World-Telegram

In soliciting funds, or in selling stamps if you like, the case-story technique is used. Each block-aider is given an authentic family story drawn from the records of the Emergency Work

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Bureau and written up after the manner of the familiar Hundred Neediest Cases. Thirteen thousand of these stories were written in preparation for the campaign. The families are of course represented by the solicitors as typical of those for whom Block-Aid will supply a subsistence wage of fifteen dollars a week for twenty weeks. Not until a block has three hundred dollars assured is a man put to work.

Not all the men given work-relief jobs by Block-Aid funds are new cases. At first it was thought to draw them entirely from the twenty thousand who registered for jobs last December with the Emergency Work Bureau but who, for lack of funds, have not been put on its payroll. But it has been found wiser to leave the decision on placement in the experienced hands of William H. Matthews, director of the Bureau, so that, as it has worked out, the men are occasionally new cases but usually old ones who, but for the Block-Aid fund, would have to be laid off. The decision in every case is based on an investigation of the need of the particular man.

The catch in the Block-Aid plan in New York is not in the plan but in New York, in its size and heterogeneousness which impose a heavy handicap on a money-raising plan of such infinite detail. Of course two million dollars, if it is raised, is not to be sneezed at, even in New York, but the fact remains that it is only a drop in the bucket in relation to the whole need, or even to the going program. Relief expenditures, public and private, for the month of February were $7,400,000. There is a danger that the public, hearing the trumpets and the drums, will believe that this effort is more important than it actually is and will gain a false sense of security. Another difficulty lies in the fact that the volunteer block-aiders, inexperienced in estimating the varying degrees of poverty, discover new cases which they believe to be urgent and for which they ask immediate assistance, in numbers which would swamp in a week any relief fund that was ever raised.

Block-Aid, if it gets the two million dollars, will keep sixty-five hundred men on a fifteen dollar weekly work-relief wage for twenty weeks. In April the public and private work-relief bureaus had sixty-four thousand men on their payrolls with disturbing indications that practically all of them would have to be laid off by June 1. As sixty-five hundred is to sixty-four thousand so will Block-Aid sustain the going work-relief program. Two million dollars will not "stamp out want" in New York City.

"But," says Mrs. Charles Carey Rumsey, lifetime protagonist of community organization, "it will get people of all kinds better acquainted than ever before and will evolve true neighborliness." If Block-Aid will accomplish "true neighborliness" in New York, though it accomplish nothing else, it will have earned a monument as high as the Empire State Building.

Who Should Pay the Bill?

By BAILEY B. BURRITT

General Director, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York

IT has become increasingly clear that the social services of the community—that is, the social services of organized groups either industrial, governmental or those of charitable corporations—not only are increasing but must continue to increase if we are to maintain an industrial civilization. Individualism alone will not suffice as an answer for social services.

With this development we must ask ourselves, however, still more clearly where the incident of cost for each of these services as they arise should lie. When we developed social services for accidents through our workmen's compensation we were satisfied to charge the bill to industry, and indirectly to the consumer who ultimately pays in any event. We have now developed in New York State old-age pensions which already are on their way to costing $1.50 per capita for all the inhabitants of the state. This is practically a totally new expense for the taxpayers. These old people must be provided for, but is it not a fair inquiry whether we should not require all people during their earning period to lay aside a small amount to prevent their becoming a charge upon the state after the age of sixty-five? In reality an old-age pension or annuity might well be considered a deferred wage or salary. It is so considered in industrial concerns that have annuity provisions. Might it not well be so considered in our whole social group?

IN discussions with regard to reserves set up during periods of prosperity to be used for unemployment, the question also arises as to who should pay the bill. In legislation which was presented to the last session of the state legislature, it was provided that industry pay the whole bill and no attempt was made to charge any of it to the individual worker. We could charge the whole bill to taxes on the theory that industry as such cannot prevent depressions, and that inasmuch as no one can, we might charge the whole bill to the community. There would seem to me to be as much logic in this as to charge it to industry alone.

In theory, any compensation paid out during a period of either seasonal or cyclical unemployment is deferred wages. Would it not be well to recognize this, and would it not be psychologically advantageous to have every workman appreciate that he is contributing out of his current wages in periods of prosperity toward reserves which will be used to pay his wages when there is no work? By charging part of the bill to the workman himself he will in theory at least have a greater stake and interest in the matter. Wouldn't it square more with the facts, be less hypocritical, to place part of the cost consciously on each individual rather than concealing it in a charge on industry? Such a charge upon industry would in any event become a partial charge on the workman through slowing up wages and a partial charge on the consumer through increasing the cost of the product.

One thing is certain, we cannot continue to increase social services indefinitely without the individual participating in the cost. The more direct we make this charge on the individual, the more lively interest he will take in the whole process and the more honest and straightforward we shall be. It is demoralizing to social responsibility to charge part of the cost of subway fares to the tax rate, to charge all of the cost of protection against old age to the tax rate, to charge the cost of spreading the risk against unemployment entirely to the tax rate, whether that tax rate be a tax imposed by the government in the form of a direct tax, or whether it be in the form of an indirect tax imposed upon industry in each consumer's bill. The correct place for the incidence of the cost of these needed social services is an important question for social workers and others in the years ahead.

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The Pittsburgh Community Council

By MARY CLARKE BURNETT

Head, Department of Social Work, Carnegie Institute of Technology

FACED by a third winter of unemployment, with relief funds diminishing as distress increases, Pittsburgh has undertaken to mobilize its resources for the emergency through the establishment of local community councils where representatives of all groups concerned about the situation may come together face to face for the purpose of discovering the extent and variety of the need, enumerating the existing resources, and planning for the more effective use of these resources whether in terms of relief or other social services in the light of the need revealed.

The plan was proposed at a meeting of an informal coordinating committee set up by the Federation of Social Agencies, composed of persons concerned with problems growing out of the emergency. This group enlisted the Federation of Social Agencies, the Welfare Fund and the Allegheny County Emergency Association as joint sponsors of the undertaking. The Federation agreed to assign the project to its Group Work Division, allowing the secretary of that Division, Isabel Kennedy, to devote the major part of her time to promoting it. The Emergency Association provided for the single item of expense involved by financing secretarial service to the district organizations as part of its work-relief project.

The city was tentatively divided into natural communities, a comparatively easy task in Pittsburgh where rivers, hills and ravines have isolated considerably the different sections of the city and fostered the development of a genuine neighborliness within these smaller units. These boundaries were afterwards modified in the organization meetings and eventually eighteen districts emerged. The member agencies of the Group Work Division assisted in preparing for the initial community meetings. In areas not specifically served by such agencies, a canvass was made of local groups, and contacts were made with community leaders before invitations were issued.

And the people came! At short notice, without benefit of publicity, there appeared at the meetings, in addition to social workers, ministers, priests, school principals, politicians, firemen, policemen, representatives of women's clubs, St. Vincent de Paul societies, lodges, the American Legion and Boards of Trade. Some harbored suspicions as to the purposes of the organization but appeared determined at least to be in on the ground floor. "I came to that meeting," said one man powerful in local political circles, "under orders to find out if this was on the level, and if it wasn't, to kill it." And it was he who made the motion to organize the council in that district; and a week afterwards brought 643 names to the Social Service Exchange to be cleared!

The first of these meetings was held on February 2 and by March 3 organization was completed in all but two of the eighteen districts, and in those it was underway. The original plan had contemplated experimental organization in selected localities first, but this was found to be impossible as the demand for organization came from the districts that were not at first contacted. No one was more amazed than the promoters of the plan to see it sweep the city in such fashion. No model outline was presented to the communities, the first meeting simply attempted to indicate the value of organization, to secure from the floor a motion to organize, and also the appointment of an organizing committee to report back at a later date. As a result, each community was free to build a constitution to meet its local situation. The chairman was in each case a genuine local choice; in one instance a man nominated from the floor was elected by ballot in opposition to the candidate proposed by the organizing committee. Political feuds and local jealousies came to light in the process, and many remarkable victories were won when antagonistic groups finally settled down to work side by side. "I wouldn't have believed it could happen" was the comment of more than one "old timer."

There was similar latitude in the appointment of committees so that while the same standing committees have been set up in most councils, they are not found uniformly, and some committees are limited to a single council. Committees on relief, housing, health, recreation, gardening, employment, loans and mortgages are all organized on a city-wide basis, and are composed of the chairmen of the local committees, meeting with a city-wide chairman.

THE Central Council is composed of the chairmen of the eighteen districts, the chairmen of city-wide committees, the executives of city-wide agencies connected with all aspects of the emergency situation, and six representatives from each of the boards of the Welfare Fund, the Emergency Association and the Federation of Social Agencies. The roster of local chairmen is impressive: a physician, a banker, a lawyer, a school principal, an assistant dean of the law school, ministers of several Protestant denominations, a Catholic priest, an alderman and several business men.

It is impossible within the scope of this article to do more than suggest the activities of the councils and their committees: the Recreation Committee, which has secured the leadership of forty persons on the Emergency Association payroll to open up facilities which are now serving two thousand people a day; the Gardening Committee, arranging for the testing and preparation of large plots of land as well as distributing seeds for home gardens; the Housing Committee wrestling with the problem of rentless landlords and deteriorating dwellings; and the Health Committee which has underway plans for extending volunteer services of nurses, doctors and dentists to persons in need.

The district offices are local clearing stations, and the secretaries serve as information centers and keep the machinery of the Council going. It is interesting to note that while relief has been one of the thorniest problems the councils have faced, it has by no means monopolized their interest, and those who have been privileged to help in the organization work have been impressed with the vitality of the local groups—the intelligence of their judgment as well as their genuine concern for the welfare of their communities.

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Miss Junior League Looks at Social Workers

THE postman has just brought me an invitation to go on the board of the Junior League. Now this calls for some thinking. I've been a member of the League for a year, a year jam full of activities, some satisfying, some boring. I've taken them as they came without much thought but before I commit myself to anything like this I had better check the pluses and minuses and see where I come out.

As an initiate in the Junior League I wanted to try my hand at everything but I soon learned that I was a dud as a writer for the magazine and as a saleswoman in the Junior League Shop. In the Glee Club I swelled the volume but not the tone quality. That left me the League's social-work activities, and it is that experience that I must now count up.

Evidently the League considers volunteer service as its most important social-work activity for practically the whole course for provisional members centered around it. All of my group were excited and eager. We wanted to be on the inside track, to know what it was all about, to feel ourselves a part of the whole life of the city. The course, planned by the League with the help of a committee of social workers, knocked a lot of foolishness out of our heads. We learned that the old patronizing copybook maxims about doing good to the poor just haven't any place in modern social work any more than the inefficient busybody has a place. The whole course put us on our mettle to prove our capacity for team-work and for intelligent helpfulness. It must certainly go down as a plus.

I well remember the excitement of my interview, the course being over, with the League's volunteer placement secretary. She was so business-like and yet so human, doing her best to realize my particular aptitudes, to find a place where those aptitudes would count and to get over to me that the League would not stand for irresponsible schoolgirl attitudes toward the work its members went out to do. As a matter of fact I never felt less irresponsible in my life. I knew I had been carefree and probably wasn't very serious, but I knew too that as I grew older I'd probably inherit or assume some pretty definite responsibilities in relation to social welfare work and—well, nobody wants to be dumb. This seemed like my chance to learn something against the future.

It was finally agreed that I was to work one morning a week in the baby clinic of a hospital. I'm afraid the uniform had a little to do with my choice, though I truly am interested in medical work and I'm crazy about babies. It was arranged by telephone with the superintendent that I was to report to her for duty the next Tuesday morning. I could hardly wait.

I suppose it was foolish to expect to meet the superintendent herself, but I did feel let down when I reached the hospital and found a note telling me to go to the baby clinic. I was more let down when the chief nurse plainly showed that she wasn't expecting me. But she seemed to brighten when I casually mentioned the Junior League. She introduced me to a student nurse and instructed her to "let" me weigh the babies. The student nurse hovered around checking up on the weights as I put them on a chart.

After the first hour, when I hadn't made a single mistake, I thought she might have trusted me and found something else to do herself, but it wasn't like that. The case of one delicious rosy baby thrilled me and I was dying to congratulate the mother on his amazing gain in weight, but I had a pretty clear feeling that I was not supposed to notice the babies or to discuss them. There were doctors, nurses and social workers walking around, but they all seemed so important I don't suppose I could have expected them to notice me. Still it would have been pleasant and encouraging if one of them had troubled to explain to me how the clinic ran and what the social workers did. Why, I didn't even know whether these were sick babies or well babies!

AT the end of the morning the chief nurse took time to say, "Now we like to have you here, but you must come every week regularly and you *must* be on time." When I appeared on the dot of nine the next Tuesday she greeted me with, "What, on time? This *is* a surprise." Why? I wondered. Hadn't she meant that "must"? Anyway I went back to the babies and did my level best, then and for five consecutive Tuesdays, thinking that perhaps I had to prove my dependability before being given something more to do. The baby weighing, with the student nurse always at my elbow, was just busy-work and I knew it.

After the fifth morning, when I still didn't know whether these were sick or well babies, I got up my nerve and told the nurse that I didn't believe I was really helping, it surely didn't require two grown-up women to weigh the babies, and that I didn't seem to be learning much.

She was completely surprised. "Why, Miss League," she exclaimed, "I don't understand you at all. You're the most punctual volunteer we've ever had. You're to go on the board of the Ladies' Auxiliary. We expect you to get us a great deal of help from the Junior League."

At least the woman was frank! Full of discouragement I declined the honor. If the only reason they "let" me weigh babies was because of the possibility of getting money from the League then the sooner I got out the better. There are too many interesting things to do in this world to waste time that way.

Certainly that whole experience must go down as a big black minus.

I wasn't quite so enthusiastic when I went back to the placement secretary to ask for a new job, though she loyally blamed herself for not having realized that the clinic was just a dead-end. From my slight experience in the hospital I was sure I wanted to do something to bring me in contact with people. "Perhaps the Family Society will have a place for you," she suggested, "You will have to start with very simple things, but they will give you some training there,

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and if you are good at it you may in the end have a chance to do some case work."

Joy of joys! Training, something that I could set my teeth in, something that made definite demands on me—that was what I wanted. Somehow you take hold with a different feeling if you can hope to grow in a job, to see problems as well as routines, to have a definite mark to shoot at. The very next day I went down to see the general secretary. What was my surprise to have an application blank put before me, with spaces for references, educational background and everything. That the society might wish to pick and choose its volunteers had never entered my head. After all, why not? The fact that it would not take just any volunteer put me on my mettle. I'd have to prove myself in competition.

It was finally agreed that I should start by chauffering the workers which would enable them to make about twice as many calls as if they had to get about on streetcars. The first day I drove a substitute worker who seemed loath to answer my questions. Perhaps I bothered her, but I did so want to know what was the matter with that nice looking Mrs. Mahoney who followed her out to the car and gave a little deep sob when her husband was mentioned.

The second day I drove one of the regular workers who told me all about the families she was visiting. The morning simply flew past. When she went in to try to persuade Mrs. Calathopoulos to have a most necessary operation I could hardly wait to hear the outcome. She told me just exactly how she handled the interview so that at the end Mrs. Calathopoulos herself suggested the operation. I knew perfectly well I couldn't have done it myself, but I was certainly learning a lot.

It wasn't long after that that I asked the general secretary to let me work three mornings a week instead of one and so speed up the training process.

So far I have worked for four months with the Family Society and I am already signed up for next fall. Besides chauffering I have taken children to clinics, done shopping for families, looked up employers' references, carried the weekly allowance to an old couple and done odd jobs around the office. Of course it would have been a lot more exciting to have had my own special families as some of the older volunteers have, but that will come in time, and I didn't mind the humdrum jobs when I could see where each of them belonged in the whole picture.

Yes, this chapter rates a big black plus.

On the whole I was pretty lucky to have found my niche with only one change. Only a few of the girls found theirs the first time. Some of them have changed three or four times. Talking it over among ourselves—and of course in these confabs we give ourselves the best of it—one of the chief difficulties seems to be that the professionals do not really expect from us what they tell us they expect. Some of them take the attitude that they must continually pat us on the back and push us forward as "our Junior League volunteer"—and how we hate that! Others, like my chief nurse, continually remind us to be regular and are surprised when we are. They seemed almost to welcome any defection that justified their very evident doubts of us. I admit of course that now and again some Junior League volunteer fails to be at her appointed place at the appointed time, and thereby ties the tag of unreliability on all of us. And by the same token one snobby professional sets up for us a pattern of all professionals.

Board members, volunteers and executives are having their say these days in The Survey on many aspects of lay and professional relationships. This "I Confess" story of what a clear-thinking Junior League girl found in social work is, The Survey thinks, a high spot in the series. More articles in the same vein are coming.

WE girls all agreed that the most disappointing, discouraging experience was to be put at made-work, something devised just to keep us busy, something that didn't matter to anyone, or if it did no one troubled to enlighten us. I suppose that aimless busy-work without content or visible purpose is accountable for more disgruntled volunteers than any other one thing. It doesn't fool us for a minute.

I wish that the directors of the agencies could have eavesdropped at some of those experience meetings of ours. Of course it is terribly presumptious of us to be critical, yet we can't help but see things and to try to think them through. For instance one of the girls had gone to work at a settlement that had been obliged to reduce its staff. Her aunt was on the board and she was truly interested and anxious to help. She has all the qualities that a good volunteer is supposed to be made of, but she was simply lost at the settlement. She didn't know how to take hold and there was no one to show her. The headworker, who she said was a grand person, frankly told her that not one of the few remaining workers had time to teach and train her. She just floundered, no help to the settlement and no good to herself. It seemed to us that what that settlement needed was not more volunteers to help an inadequate staff, but more staff to train volunteers. Since more staff was impossible at the moment, it would have been better not to have taken volunteers at all than to take them on a basis that put everybody's teeth on edge.

I think the difference between this girl's experience and mine with the Family Society is that the Society takes its volunteers, their training and absorption into the organization as a steady, continuous, thought-out proceeding where the individual volunteer has a recognized status and is not just a dummy to be pushed in and out of the picture according to circumstances. The Society takes all I have to give, keeps me on my toes every minute. The clinic never found out what I had to give and ended by boring me into discouragement.

Yes, so far as I am concerned the pluses have it. I want to go on with social work. But what has this to do with the board of the Junior League—where does the League fit into my experience? What are its pluses?

Well, firstly, it gave me the initial impetus through the provisional members' course, which opened my eyes to a lot of human problems and gave me a desire however humble to help meet them; secondly, it guided me into a place where I could grow and develop and feel myself useful; thirdly, it held me steady to its standards of volunteer service—you can't let down the organization that is behind you; and finally through its course in social case work for volunteers it holds out to me the opportunity for more training and further development.

Sure, I'll go on the League board next year.

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Girl Victims of the Machine Age

By EMILY T. BURR

Vocational Adjustment Bureau for Girls

"WHAT are you going to do about it?" Little Sadie, bright, pert, full of vitality, perfectly normal in every respect, summed up the matter in a very few words. She had not heard of the "machine age" in those exact terms, but she was a victim of it, and she came to the Vocational Adjustment Bureau with the idea that we could "adjust" the matter for her. Said Sadie, "This infernal machine just feeds cigars into a chute by the thousand—and wraps them all up in that new shiny stuff—'sellypan.' That machine give the bounce to ten of us. What do they expect us to do now?"

Sadie's experience is not unique. Everywhere mechanical devices are forcing numbers out of employment. Machines have come to stay but the girl who has been ousted from a job by some mechanical contrivance must be utilized elsewhere or else society is faced with the obligation of maintaining her.

The Vocational Adjustment Bureau attempts to train these discarded workers for occupations within their ability, and through this training many who would have become a public charge are once more self-sustaining. Our special task is to measure the ability of girls who are vocationally handicapped in some way and to find for them a task within their capacity. In the past twelve years thousands of girls between the ages of 14 and 30 have passed through our offices. The majority have been sent to us by some social agency because of the failure of the girl to make a successful industrial adjustment. Today, we are also being asked to find jobs for workers who have been forced out of employment by labor-saving machinery, and not through inability on their part to perform their allotted task.

The Vocational Adjustment Bureau, in cooperation with the New York Board of Education, is endeavoring through its Continuation School Trade Classes to train these unemployed girls of borderline ability in several lines of work. Instead of on actual skills the emphasis is placed on work habits and on overcoming unpleasing personality traits.

The changes that have taken place in industry have usually come as a shock to the workers. Especially is this true of those who have been packers and wrappers. Almost over night machines that deftly envelop articles in glistening cellophane have caused the dismissal of hundreds of young workers. Minnie, Sarah, Louise and twenty others are daily inquiring whether there will ever be anything else to pack.

Jenny used to find the labeling of perfume bottles a most satisfactory job. It paid her twelve dollars a week and it was a nice place to work in. "Some tone to it, not like packing coffee and groceries, like I did before." Now Jenny is learning to make paper boxes, all the processes of which are fairly simple. If they were not, Jenny could not qualify, for she is barely nine years old, mentally. She was tried out at machine operating in our Unit Training Courses but was too unstable as well as of too low grade mentality to become a machine operator. It takes brains to run any but the simplest machine. A foot-press operator may successfully perform her task if she is on the mental level of a normal child of nine, but the operation of most machines demands a higher grade of intelligence than the average manual task. It is a mistaken notion that the Machine Age has increased employment opportunities for the so-called moron. On the contrary, it is the moron who is suffering most severely from the introduction of mechanical devices. Simple hand processes previously performed by workers of limited intelligence are now being done on a quantity basis by machines tended by skilled operators and the moron is thrown back on society.

The intelligent machine operator has benefited through this change. There is an immense personal satisfaction to be derived from the sense of power which guiding a machine gives. It is especially noticeable when the individual manipulating the machine must also adjust the parts and use judgment in handling materials. For example, a person of low-grade intelligence may be able to do straight stitching on goods that do not require careful handling but no matter how much training she receives she will be found incapable of working on georgette, delicate silk, crêpe or fine muslin.

Sadie's experience with the cigar-wrapping machine is similar to that of Edie, who, a few years ago, came from the same factory and reported that a bunch-making machine had been installed and her friend Edna had been retained to run it, while she had been asked to leave. Edna seated before this big thing of iron and steel was operating with a foot-press a mechanical device which turned out four thousand cigars each day, whereas Edie and Edna together working at top speed had never been able to bunch more than two thousand in a single day.

THE tobacco-stripping machine, after that innovation, brought another dismissal-tragedy, for its advent meant that three out of every four who had been stripping tobacco by hand were discharged. Minnie, the smartest of this group, had been proud of a record of twenty-five pounds stripped each day. "The machine does eighty pounds each day, beats me, and I can't do nothing about it!"

And just a little while ago from the laundry came Mamie, no longer needed to tie up the parcels of clean clothes. "You press something and out comes the shirt all tied up, and it looked awful neat," she remarked dolefully.

Fannie was thrown out of her job of candy-dipper with as great suddenness as Sadie had been from her supposedly safe position as wrapper in a cigar factory. An enrobing machine took her place and that of four other girls as well. Fannie did not mind this lay-off as much as did her friends for she had some of Father's insurance money and with this she could take a course and get in an office. It would take only about three weeks to learn to operate an office machine. She had intended to use this money for a trousseau, and some of it was due the insurance man as an installment on her grave, but these matters could wait. Keeping company

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with Sol might go on rather indefinitely, and she had no intention of paying up on her grave for years. So, with much eagerness, she went to school and acquired sufficient skill to "graduate" and again as a semi-skilled worker set forth to secure a position. She did not mind crowding out of her job the more highly trained Ellen, who had two years of college and four years' experience to her credit. Ellen was earning $25 a week whereas Fannie agreed to work for $12. "Anything just to get into an office," she said frankly. So Ellen joined the ranks of the unemployed and Fannie manipulated the newly-installed addressograph and adding machines.

Office machines have brought tragedy to a larger number of young women than any of the other mechanical inventions. Highly-trained, proud of their work and enthusiastic about it, these office workers are many of them quite bitter in their denunciation of the mechanical devices that have forced them out of their jobs.

What can we tell our Minnies and Rosies? What is to be done? First, we must recommend more than one skill. A machine operator must know how to run, for instance, a hem-stitching machine, a button-hole and a zig-zag machine. She must also become accustomed to stitching various kinds of material. A knowledge of hand-sewing will make it easier for her to obtain steady employment. In the same way, the office machine operator will profit by broader training.

More emphasis on the fundamentals of service is indicated for workers of all grades and types. Courtesy, punctuality, regularity, personal neatness, a sense of responsibilty toward the job, such traits as these are given a higher valuation by employers than unusual skill.

The industrial world for a woman is at best a rather dreary place. Her earnings are low, much of her work will continue to be repetitive and dull, most of her opportunity will lie in seasonal occupations. Therefore, we must see to it that she has not only broader training in the skilled occupations, but also training in more than one line of semi-skilled work that she may not be so seriously affected when seasonal fluctuations cause lay-offs.

If the outlook is dark for thoroughly equipped workers without handicaps of any sort, how much more dismal for those suffering from physical or temperamental impediments! That physically crippled or vocationally handicapped workers are not a dead loss to industry is proven by the experience of the Western Electric Company which successfully employs 482 men and 170 women who are subnormal in some particular. Similarly the Bureau has placed thousands of girls in tasks fitted to their capacity who otherwise might have become public charges.

Immigration Issues

By READ LEWIS

Director, Foreign Language Information Service

IT is necessary to go back one hundred years to find a time when fewer immigrants were entering the United States. Not since 1831 has the number fallen as low as the thirty-five thousand likely to be admitted during 1932. In spite of this ebb of the tide, more marked than in other depression years because of our present restrictive laws, there is no dearth of immigration measures before Congress. The 160 bills already introduced which affect the immigrant, reflect many of the interests, hopes and fears of a nation which includes forty million immigrants or the children of immigrants. Space precludes discussing but a few of the most important.

Not satisfied with what they have accomplished in the last ten years, immigration restrictionists hope to take advantage of the depression to close the door even further. A bill (H. R. 10602) to reduce present quotas 90 per cent and to place Canada, Mexico and other countries of the New World under quota has been favorably reported to the House. This bill would cut existing quotas from 153,831 to 19,895. It would give an annual quota of 4117 to Canada and 1180 to Mexico in place of an average of 87,438 and 43,186 immigrants admitted annually from these countries respectively during the past ten years. Although presented as an emergency measure, the provisions of this bill are unlimited as to time. While its opponents do not dispute the unwisdom of any new immigration, with millions here unemployed, they point out that the power already in the hands of consular officers to deny visas to certain applicants by virtue of the "likely to become a public charge" will take care of this situation. American consular officers have in fact already cut immigration more than 90 per cent by this method. This measure is opposed on the further grounds that any legislation at this time should be of an emergency character. As the Immigration Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce points out, "permanent measures effecting major changes in our immigration policy should await opportunity for deliberate study." In 1924 Congress reaffirmed our traditional policy of neighborliness toward neighboring countries by specifically exempting them from quota restriction. Is it desirable to change this policy? If so, on what basis should quotas be fixed?

The bill would prevent or delay the reuniting of separated families. The State Department reported 13,795 relatives awaiting visas at the end of 1931. Surely the elderly parents of American citizens and the wives and minor children of resident aliens should be admitted provided relatives here can support them. Few of these wives, children and parents would not be competitors in our labor market.

Another bill relates to employment. On February 27 the House voted $132,500,000 for emergency highway construction to relieve unemployment. This bill (H. R. 9642) now before the Senate limits employment to citizens of the United States. Such discrimination against non-citizens has increased rapidly during the past year. In 1931 seven states adopted laws prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works or giving preference to citizens. Seven other states strengthened existing laws along similar lines. Such discrimination works a grave injustice and hardship at a time when public work-relief for the unemployed is being rapidly extended. If we deny the resident alien any share in the "made work" provided by federal or local governments we are denying him the most effective and often the only form of relief.

The pressure of unemployment has also been evidenced

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in the tightening of the contract-labor provision of the immigration law. The President has already signed a bill extending it to aliens who are instrumental musicians, unless of distinguished merit and ability. The House has passed a similar measure (H. R. 8877) applying to actors and another (H. R. 9598) doubling the appropriation for the enforcement of the contract-labor law.

Now for the brighter side of the picture as far as the alien is concerned. On April 18 the House passed a measure (H. R. 10600, giving non-quota status to the alien husbands of American citizens. A similar bill (S. 2656) passed by the Senate increases the likelihood that American women will have the same right as American men to marry abroad and bring in their husbands outside of the quota. Measures which will further facilitate the uniting of families have been favorably reported to the House or Senate. The first (H. R. 8174) would give non-quota status to the parents, over sixty, of American citizens, while the second (S. 34) provides that in any case where an alien has been refused an immigration visa an appeal may be taken to the secretary of state either by the alien or by any relatives residing in the United States. The present law granting absolute power to each individual consul to refuse or grant an immigration visa has resulted not only in a lack of uniformity among various consulates but often in a failure fully to take into account the economic circumstances of the relatives in this country—one of the most important factors under "the likely to become a public charge" clause in determining admissibility.

The Senate has passed another amendment (H. R. 6477) to our deportation laws which, if finally enacted into law, will eliminate serious hardship and injustice. In 1929 Congress provided that an alien once deported should be forever excluded from the United States. This has resulted in undeserved hardship for many persons who had established ties here and who had been deported on technical grounds or for reasons not affecting their desirability as prospective citizens. By the proposed amendment the secretary of labor would be given discretion to grant such persons permission to reapply for admission one year after deportation. A similar bill (H. R. 10521) has been favorably reported in the House.

Bills to reduce naturalization fees (H. R. 9498; S. 3217) by 50 per cent are before both branches of Congress. In 1929 the fee was increased from $5 to $20. That this fee has proved a serious deterrent to citizenship is indicated by the startling decrease in the number of declarations of intention and petitions filed since the higher charges went into effect. Surely there is little justification for opposing a 50 per cent reduction in the present fees, especially when it is noticed that the cost of administering the naturalization law during the past fiscal year was only 36 per cent of the fees collected. To discriminate against the alien on the one hand and on the other to increase the difficulties of his becoming a citizen is doubly unsound.

Half a dozen bills providing for the exclusion and deportation of alien Communists have been the subject of spirited hearings and debate. Four bills providing for the registration of aliens—three of them introduced by Congressman Cable of Ohio—are before the House Immigration Committee but have not yet received serious consideration.

Many other bills relating to immigration are pending before Congress but these, most of which have passed one or both houses, are those of greatest concern at the present time.

The Drama of a Clinic

By LAURENCE F. SCHMECKEBEIER

Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

THE curtain rises on the first act of this drama on October 18, 1928, the first day of a tonsil and adenoid clinic at Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina. Johnston County might be taken as the Middletown County of a large part of the South. Its largest town has a population of only a little more than twenty-five hundred. Three fourths of its workers are farmers, and tenant farmers considerably outnumber farm-owners and managers. The average area of crop land harvested is a little more than twenty acres for each tenant farmer. Cotton is still king, at least in the acreage planted. The level of agricultural prices in recent years makes it unnecessary to add that as a rule the residents of Johnston County are not well-to-do. Many of them must live at the very margin of subsistence.

The surgeon at the clinic, whom we will call the director, was a native of Johnston County who for some years had been practicing medicine in another part of the country. On return visits he had been struck with the need of clinical work among the school children. After a survey made in cooperation with the superintendent of schools and the county health officer the director estimated that 80 per cent of the school children in the county showed physical and mental defects resulting from diseased tonsils and adenoids.

Most of the local physicians were not performing operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids and the parents could not afford to pay hospital charges in the nearest local hospital. After discussing the situation with the school principal, the Parent Teacher Association, the county health officer, and local physicians in Selma, and after receiving an invitation from the county commissioners, the county school board and the county board of health, it was decided to hold a clinic at the highschool.

No children were operated upon except on the recommendation of either the school authorities, a local physician, the Parent Teacher Association, or one of the welfare workers. A fee of five dollars was charged those able to pay; those unable to pay were treated free. As a large part of the supplies was donated and a considerable portion furnished by supply houses at a low price the actual cost per patient was a little over two dollars. The surplus was turned over to the Parent Teacher Association for welfare work in the village. At none of the clinics was any charge made for services.

Two sets of instruments were at hand, one set being sterilized while the other was in use. A folding ironing-

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board with an added head rest, was used as an operating table. As soon as one child was removed from the operating table, another would be brought in for the anesthetic while the director was washing up. Cots were borrowed from the National Guard. Each child was kept at the school until the next day; the family supplied a pillow, sheets and a blanket, and one member of the family remained to look after the child during the night. In ten days 205 successful operations were performed. All the operating was done by the director. The children came from both the town and the surrounding county.

This clinic established two important facts: First, that hospitalization was not necessary for operations of this character, and second, that the residents desired to take advantage of such an opportunity. It was originally planned to perform one hundred operations, but there were so many applications that slightly more than twice this number of patients were treated.

THE local authorities were impressed with the good results and in the following spring the board of county commissioners, the county board of education and the county board of health asked the director to conduct additional clinics.

A second clinic was held at Selma during the first four days of September 1930. A part of the operating at this clinic was done by a physician who had a summer residence in North Carolina, as the director's health had become somewhat impaired and he did not feel equal to the strain of the entire work. The plan and the arrangements were the same as at the first one, except that no child was treated except on the written recommendation of a local physician; this procedure was followed at the third clinic. At this clinic 153 successful operations were performed.

Plans were made for the third clinic to be held in October at the Corrinth-Holder rural highschool in another part of the county. The director had stirred the interest of some of his professional friends in the city where he was living and had arranged for a dentist and an optometrist to attend the clinic for such work in their lines as could be done to advantage. Another doctor was to assist in the tonsil work.

So far the play had moved happily, but at this point a shadow was projected across the stage. The first warning of opposition came from another city but it was evidently kindled in Johnston County. On August 31, 1930 The Raleigh News and Observer published a letter from the editor of a medical journal in a city some 150 miles away denouncing the clinic as "unusual, unnecessary and unjust":

> It is unusual for doctors to invite themselves to another county, let alone another state, to engage in any phase of the uplift. A doctor having been born in a certain county confers on him no right to invite himself back to practice medicine, much less to bring another along with him for that purpose.
>
> It is unnecessary because the services of doctors at least as well trained and having the welfare of the children of Johnston County far more at heart, are freely available—at modest charges for those able to pay and for others, without money and without price.
>
> It is unjust because the very appearance of doctors from a distance in any place to render medical service is tantamount to saying the local doctors are either incapable or unwilling—both of which we hereby deny. Further, if the local doctors accept such a visitation without a demur, they tacitly admit their incapacity or unwillingness.

A few days later this medical editor wrote to the director of the clinic saying "if you attempt to conduct any more such clinics and I learn of the attempt, I shall invoke the law as herein expressed," and enclosing a quotation from the state laws regarding the licensing and registration of physicians. This threat did not alarm the director as he was licensed and registered to practice in North Carolina, but it did prevent bringing in any associates to help in the fields of medicine, dentistry or optometry. It is fairly clear that the state law would not permit the most eminent specialist unlicensed in North Carolina to operate at a clinic if the question were raised. It is also true that persons registered in other states to practice medicine, dentistry and optometry may be licensed without examination *in the discretion* of the several examining boards. But the licensing meant delay and a charge for each license.

The director then decided to perform all the operations himself. Opposition, however, continued. On October 14, the secretary of the Johnston County Medical Society notified all members that he had "been instructed by the president and other members" to call a meeting for the next evening "for the specific purpose of either approving or disapproving of further tonsil-adenoid clinics proposed for this county" by the director. Although a few of the local doctors strongly supported the director and the proposed clinic, the Society voted its disapproval. The third clinic was scheduled for a school near the Wake County line. As many of the residents of this area are patients of doctors in Wake County pressure was brought to bear on the doctors in that county to disapprove the clinic. The Wake County Medical Society took no action, however.

As the director's strength was somewhat impaired at this time and he had to do the work alone, only sixty-three operations were performed at this clinic.

In view of the determined opposition the director's friends advised cessation of the clinics. But the director was impressed with what had been accomplished and planned another clinic at the Corrinth-Holder School in the fall of 1931. This time he was to have the assistance of an associate licensed to practice in North Carolina. But he had not heard the last from his opponents. The director was informed that at a meeting of the county medical society a member of the State Board of Health announced that no more free clinics would be permitted.

IT is not clear how the State Board could stop a free clinic conducted by a licensed physician. However, the possibility of antagonism from the State Board and of litigation were deterrents. There had also to be taken into consideration the fact that in the most minor operation in a fully equipped hospital there is a possibility of bad results. If a single operation had resulted badly, notwithstanding the fact that all those performed—over four hundred—had been successful, the opponents would have quickly taken the trail. Furthermore, additional clinics would have resulted in some embarrassment to the small group of progressive and far-seeing local physicians who had loyally supported the work. Reluctantly and regretfully the director withdrew from the scene.

An so the curtain falls. In this time of depression parents cannot afford to take their children to a hospital or to pay the local doctors to perform the operations. The local doctors have not increased their practice by the clinic's closing. Nobody has gained anything from its abandonment unless it be the knowledge that a majority of the doctors of Johnston County went on record officially as opposed or indifferent to social aspects of the practice of medicine.

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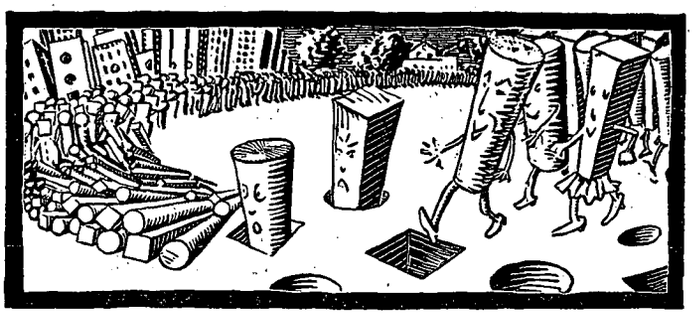

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Help for Puzzled Pastors

KNOTTY problems of marriage and the home have gravitated with such frequency of late to ministerial doorsteps that the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22 Street, New York, has added a full-time member to its staff to lend counsel to puzzled pastors. The Rev. Leland Foster Wood, professor of Christian sociology in the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, who was chairman of the Church Conference of Social Work in Minneapolis last year, comes to the Council in September to undertake an educational program in support of family life of which the Council says:

> The churches are being asked to enlarge their activities as centers of organized friendship for youth. On the basis of this social life it is advised that young people be given counsel on the selection of their life mates and educational assistance in preparation for marriage and home making. Pastors are being asked to set up definite safeguards around the marriages they perform and to prepare themselves for consultation service in problems of personal and family adjustment. Study courses are in preparation.

Old Age Security

IN spite of hard times and straitened tax funds the extension of old age pensions goes on. Delaware, under its new law, has more than sixteen hundred aged persons on its pension roll. Payments have begun under Colorado's new mandatory act. The New Jersey law will begin to function on July 1. In California the operation of the Old Age Security Act, which has been under heavy fire from the Taxpayers' Association, has been the subject of Ph.D. research by Harvey LeBron of Stanford University. He concludes that the answer to the taxpayers' lament is better public administration and not the curtailment of essential public-welfare services. The American Association for Old Age Security after a survey of California's two-year experience with mandatory pensions finds that the state can "maintain two persons on a pension for the price of supporting one in an almshouse." Since the law has become operative some five hundred men and women have left the almshouses to take up life once more on their own. Of the 11,307 aged persons pensioned by California more than four thousand, says the Association, would inevitably have become institutional charges but for this aid.

Divorce by Case Work

A NEW hinterland for social service, barely explored as yet, is seen in the experience of the uniquely socialized Court of Domestic Relations of Dayton, Ohio. This court, of which Arthur Markey is judge, has tackled divorce as a marriage problem, social rather than legal. Its officers are trained social workers and its procedures follow the case-work routines of investigation, analysis, diagnosis and treatment. Its reconciliation department, rapidly growing, is first on the job, but if its good offices fail and papers are filed, then comes case work—clearing with the social service exchange, consultation with social agencies, recording of social histories and, when necessary, social investigations to supplement legal evidence. Only then is the case decided and the custody of the children determined.

Elinor R. Hixenbaugh, consultant of the court, declares that an average of five contributing factors is found in each domestic situation. Behavior difficulties—good old temper tantrums—come first, then, in order of incidence, sex maladjustments, money troubles, over-zealous kinfolk and ill-health. In its follow-up of the tangles which analysis reveals, the reconciliation department makes liberal use of the social services of the community, notably the mental-hygiene clinic.

Education from the cradle up, says Mrs. Hixenbaugh, is the key to the prevention of much of the woe that marriage is heir to. Along with this should go a service of marital advice and adjustment such as that offered by the Institute of Family Relations in Los Angeles. "Domestic discord is the fruitful root of a host of social ills encountered daily by social workers. The analysis of this neglected field should be handled by a diagnostic clinic of specialists and experienced workers. When the need is recognized, the technique developed and the organization planned, the community will have a new social service."

In Quest of Facts

DURING the next three years New York State will have at its finger tips a fund of currently compiled information on all phases of social-welfare activity within its borders. The State Department of Social Welfare, with the cooperation of a committee of the Social Science Research Council, the Children's Bureau, the American Statistical Association and the American Association of Public Welfare Officials, has launched a demonstration project in methods of assembling, analyzing and summarizing information covering the progress and changes in public- and private-welfare operations which will constitute a reference resource for legislators, social workers, contributors and others concerned with social problems. The compilation will show the taxpayer what becomes of his contribution to the state's welfare budget, will measure the volume of welfare services and will indicate the division of service and cost between public and private agencies.

The project is entrusted to the Department's Bureau of Research, David M. Schneider, director, with an advisory committee from the cooperating agencies headed by Ralph G. Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation, and a special research committee from the State Board of Social Welfare.

Fruits of Depression

WITHOUT claiming any exhaustive research set-up for its effort the Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East 42 Street, New York, has made a quick sampling of some eight hundred institutions and agencies for children and for the aged throughout the country to discover what the depression is doing to them. The composite picture is not cheerful. It shows a large and growing increase in applications and a serious impairment of financial resources ranging from 10 to 60 per cent. The depression has curtailed the number of free homes offered for child placement and has cut deep into the payments made by parents and relatives toward the cost of care. Children of discharge age, unable to find work, must perforce be kept at the institutions.

Homes for the aged are not as hard hit, it appears, as the agencies for children since their sources of income are on the whole better determined. But nearly half of those questioned reported a disturbing shrinkage in income from invested funds and more than three-quarters of them a heavy increase in applications.

"There is abundant evidence throughout the replies," says

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the Foundation, "that mothers' pensions and state aid for the aged have materially lightened the load which the institutions would otherwise have had to carry."

Needed: Socialized Courts

SHOCKED by the youthfulness of today's criminals and by the inefficacy of the Women's Court in dealing with prostitution, the Women's City Club of New York and the New York City League of Women Voters have gone on record in favor of a new Adolescent Court for boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, and of the treatment of non-commercial prostitution as a social problem with its elimination from the Criminal Code. In urging the new court these groups are supporting a proposal of the Committee on Reorganization of Magistrates' Courts, Judge Jonah J. Goldstein chairman, which aims to afford new opportunities for employing modern social methods in treating youthful offenders.

In treating sex offenders the two organizations urge that persons associated with vice resorts be dealt with as at present under the criminal statute, but that the individual girl or woman, arrested as a prostitute, be brought "to a socialized court with its procedure and personnel adapted to the needs of this type of offense and offender."

A Million Goes to Work

THE W. K. Kellogg Child Welfare Foundation, which a year or so ago was looking about for a way to take hold of its avowed task of making the world better for underprivileged children, has launched its first independent activity. It is now constructing and will operate this summer a camp for physically handicapped children. Twenty-four cottages, to care for two hundred children, are being built on the shores of Pine Lake, near Battle Creek, Michigan, together with an administration building, a small hospital and staff quarters.

This foundation, a comparative newcomer, was established in 1930 by W. K. Kellogg of Battle Creek fame. It started with a million dollars in the hand and fifty more in the bush. During the past year it has been interested in developing health programs in consolidated rural schools and has itself, on occasion, supplied necessary health services. Dr. Stuart Pritchard is the director.

"Too many children spoil the boarding home," warns James H. Foster of the Division of Child Welfare of the New York State Department of Social Welfare. In the present hard times the idea of augmenting family income by taking in more children is occuring to many boarding mothers. Except in rare instances, cautions Mr. Foster, not more than three, or at the most four children, should be boarded in the same house.

THE Life Insurance Adjustment Bureau, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, which was established last spring by three leading companies to help social workers salvage the insurance assets of their clients, has now extended its service throughout the country. In ten months the bureau handled more than one hundred thousand policies of dependent families, most of them residents in New York City.

LOS ANGELES County, California, has put its vagrant boys, between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, to work in a detention camp in the mountains where they are paid fifty cents a day for building fire breaks, fire trails and motorways and thus earn their way back home. The camp is operated by the County Forestry Department and supervised by the Boys' Probation Department of the Juvenile Court.

HEALTH

"Cured" Cancer

MASSACHUSETTS struck a cheerful note in this spring's annual effort to call attention to its effective state program for the control of cancer by featuring clinics for physicians at which patients were presented who are believed to have been "cured" of cancer through early diagnosis and prompt and efficacious treatment. The patients are graduates of the state-aided and other cancer clinics who had been without return of symptoms for specified periods. It was felt that many general practitioners who refer cancer cases to specialists for treatment had never had occasion to see cases for whom treatment had been successful. The campaign, sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Massachusetts Branch of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, and the Cancer Committees of the Boston Health League and the Massachusetts Medical Society, also arranged a public meeting which was addressed by Governor Ely and Mayor Curley of Boston, speaking on the state and city programs; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, on An Informed Public as a Prerequisite to Any Program, and Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood on The Cure of Cancer.

Among new clinics reported by the American Society for the Control of Cancer is the tumor clinic recently organized at the University of Chicago. A diagnostic cancer clinic has been opened in connection with the new Norton Memorial Infirmary in Louisville, Kentucky. The Hillsborough County, Florida, Medical Society has approved a plan for operating a cancer clinic under the auspices of the society for which funds have been offered from outside sources.

Good News for Nurses

PROBABLY nursing schools have diminished by 395 in the past few years, it is reported by the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools. The Committee's study of 1930 Census figures shows why such a course is to be applauded. In the ten preceding years population increased 7 per cent and the number of trained nurses by 78 per cent. Another study of forty-two cities shows that in Bangor, Maine, where the oversupply of nurses was greatest, a nurse might work not more than seventy-seven days a year, according to the present sickness rate. In Ottumwa, Iowa, which headed the list, she might work not more than 201 days; for all the cities, the average rate of employment was 149 days. A questionnaire sent to 208 hospitals showed that about a quarter would lose $23,350 or more a year if they gave up their nursing schools and used salaried graduates to replace student nurses. Another quarter would save money or lose less than $2500 a year. The middle group estimated they would lose about $10,500 a year. One hospital estimated that by closing its nursing school it would save $209 a patient each year; another that it would lose $525 per patient per year. "To any thoughful educator," Dr. May Ayres Burgess, director of the Committee, declares, "the proposition that a professional school can be a source of con-

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siderable financial profit to those who control it seems incredible. All educators would normally take it for granted that schools of nursing which are well run must necessarily be extremely costly. That in nursing the opposite is true is one of those unfortunate facts that only the person of long experience in the field can accept."

Business and Baby Buggies

THE possible market for baby buggies fell off by four thousand sales in Illinois last year, the Illinois State Department of Health reports, and there is no sign that recovery is anywhere around the corner. Shoe sales for toddlers went down by four thousand pairs and next year will drop twenty thousand pairs lower. On the other hand, clothing and supplies for children of highschool age will find an increasingly larger potential market until a peak in 1938. From that there will be a sharp decline, recording some twenty thousand fewer consumers in this group in 1946 than in 1938. These changes, of course, are dependent upon the falling birthrate, which began to be marked in that state seven years ago and will not manifest itself in the numbers of children in the older groups till some years hence. Life insurance companies, the Department comments, will have to rely increasingly on writing large policies if they realize a continued increase in business.

Teeth and Schools

CHICAGO taxpayers, if not already sufficiently discouraged, will cringe to hear that they are losing $750,000 annually in educating children who fail to pass their grades because of bad teeth. An active dental program in Atlanta, Georgia, on the other hand, had every child in the public schools up to standard dentally, reducing from 32 per cent to 8 per cent the number of children who failed to pass their grades, an estimated saving of $250,000 annually. These figures are taken from a survey of thirteen cities and towns recently completed under the direction of the American Dental Association. In Chicago 96 per cent of the children examined had defective teeth; in Cleveland, 92 per cent; in White Plains, N. Y., 98 per cent. In New York City Dr. Luther Gulick reported that of forty thousand children examined, those with two or more bad teeth averaged five months behind their proper grade. "There is only one answer to these facts," comments Dr. Alfred Walker, director of the survey, "Dental health is invaluable to our children." Where active dental programs have been tried, progress has been prompt. Athens, Georgia, reported 100 per cent good teeth after a three years campaign; Bridgeport, Conn., cut down the number of "repeaters" by 65 per cent in a five-year program.

Print and Reprint

THE AETIOLOGY OF TUBERCULOSIS, *by Dr. Robert Koch. Translated by Dr. and Mrs. Max Pinner, with an introduction by Dr. Allen K. Krause. National Tuberculosis Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City. Price 50 cents.*

Koch's original and epoch-making paper, republished in a new translation in honor of the semi-centennial of his discovery of the tubercle bacillus.

SAVING CHILDREN'S LIVES: *Diphtheria Prevention in New York City. Milbank Memorial Fund, 49 Wall St., New York.*

Proceedings of a luncheon concluding the three-year campaign, with papers by Thomas W. Lamont, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Homer Folks, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Dr. James Alexander Miller, and others.

THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE, *by Anne Winslow.*
THE AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Mary Dublin.*

Miscellaneous Publications Nos. 10 and 11 of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. On request.

HEALTH FACTS—WHAT TO TELL, *by Donald B. Armstrong.*
INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE INDUSTRIAL POPULATION, *by Louis I. Dublin.*

Reprinted from the American Journal of Public Health by the American Public Health Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City.

"STATE MEDICINE" ABROAD AND ITS RELATION TO HOSPITALS, *by E. H. Lewinski Corwin and Michael M. Davis.*

Two papers reprinted from Transactions of the American Hospital Association by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Depression and Mental Health

REPORTS from mental hospitals to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene bring various estimates of the effects of the business depression. Some feel no increase in mental disturbances worthy of notice; others report increases ranging from "slight" to as high as 20 per cent in new admissions and 35 per cent in re-admissions, in part traceable to the depression. All find it difficult to parole patients as formerly, since they are unlikely to find work and often their families cannot care for them. Declines of from 5 to 20 per cent in paroles and discharges bring increased pressure on institutional facilities. From psychiatrists and mental clinics comes testimony "in no uncertain terms" as to the "personality distortions, family disintegrations and difficulties in adjustment produced by economic forces." "There is plenty of evidence of mental and nervous maladjustments among those whom the depression has hit the hardest—the unemployed and their families." The Committee reports that while the depression has been notable for the absence of "violent mass behavior," there can be little doubt that it "is taxing to the utmost the adaptive capacities of large numbers of individuals and families; that our sense of security has suffered a jolt that is variously affecting our mental health."

WITH the opening of the Wassaic State School and the enlargement of the Newark State School, New York State has been redistricted by the Department of Mental Hygiene in respect to the commitment of mental defectives. For a map of the new districts, which will simplify traveling and promote paroles, see Mental Hygiene News (State Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y.), April, 1932.

THE Children's Bureau is celebrating its twentieth birthday by issuing a new revised edition of an old favorite, Infant Care. Since it was first published in 1914 more than 6,300,000 copies have been sold or given away.

MASSACHUSETTS has two new child-guidance clinics: at the Eastern Avenue School in Gloucester, under the direction of the Danvers State Hospital, and at the Lowell High School, under the State Division of Mental Hygiene. There are now seventy-eight mental-hygiene clinics in the state for children and adults.

PREVENTION is best, says the Ohio Health News, in a warning that the poison-ivy season is in again. But if unwittingly you shake hands with the three-leaved vine, wash the skin thoroughly and promptly with gasoline or strong soap and water.

COLUMBIA University is offering new home-study courses for physicians in preventable diseases and public-health administration, prepared under the direction of Dr. Haven Emerson, professor of public health administration and executive officer of the De La Mar Institute of Public Health. For particulars write the Home Study Department, 15 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

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INDUSTRY

Three Hundred Homeless Men

WHAT type of men make up the casual labor group of a big city? What is their background, education, vocational aptitude, health, value and danger to the community? A study of some three hundred casual workers in Duluth (Employment Stabilizing Institute, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Vol. 1, No. 3) covers these points through case histories, and the results of intelligence and vocational tests and medical examination. The men participating in the study are homeless workers who make Duluth their headquarters during idle periods and who, when they work, are employed in the mines and lumber camps of the region and on the Great Lakes. The study was directed and the report written by Professor Alvin H. Hansen and Marion R. Trabue of the Institute staff and Dr. Harold Diehl, professor of preventive medicine and public health at the University.

The general conclusions are not encouraging, sociologically speaking: while proper medical care and vocational training might increase the usefulness of the younger men particularly, "even under the best of treatment the maximum values to industry of the group as a whole would not be large"; not one in fifty of the men could do low-grade clerical work, and fewer than one fifth could do ordinary mechanical work; "if they were given appropriate medical treatment, carefully fed and well trained along the right lines, perhaps from 40 to 50 per cent of these men would develop an average amount of physical strength"; one third, "even under the most favorable conditions imaginable," could not be self-sustaining in any type of work; some of the diseases from which they suffer, such as tuberculosis, venereal disease, skin disease, constitute "community as well as individual health problems"; many of these individuals apparently face years of invalidism and dependency upon the community.

The Six-Hour Day

FURTHER report on the going experiment with the six-hour day at the plant of the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan, is given in the current issue of Factory and Industrial Management (see The Survey, October 15, 1931, page 207). The plan was inaugurated Dec. 1, 1930, when three eight-hour shifts were replaced by four six-hour shifts as a direct attack on unemployment. An increase in hourly rates offset the decrease in daily earnings. In spite of the increased number of employes and a slightly faster work pace, there were 492 on sickness compensation in 1931, as compared with 569 in 1930, and the number of lost-time accidents decreased from 26 to 20. These figures seem to confirm the fact that the new plan means less strain and fatigue for the workers. A survey showed that "altogether, the additional leisure is being put to good use, whether economic or merely as an increase in freedom and happiness."

Management reports a 10 per cent increase in production, and savings from the elimination of breakdowns, delays and the slowed production due to undermanned lines during the lunch period.

The plan has been effective in absorbing from 250 to 400 workers, depending upon production, who would otherwise have been unemployed.

When Lay-Off Comes

GROWING recognition that the worker of long service has a "right" or "claim" to his job, a trend "away from the idea that labor is bought and sold and toward a conception of employment as a life-time relationship," is to be found in the increasing number of dismissal compensation schemes being set up within industry. This is one of the conclusions of a study recently made at Princeton (Dismissal Compensation, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University). The usual practice is to pay a definitely limited sum to workers, especially those of long service who are permanently laid off (see The Survey, February 1, 1931, page 477). The study gives in detail fifteen such schemes now in operation in industrial plants in this country. General trends noted include: a sharp emphasis on relative age, either through setting a minimum age for compensation, or a different rate for older employes; increasing coverage of shorter-service men; coverage of lay-offs due to lessened competency; inclusion of office and supervisory employes as well as of wage-earners; the merging of the administration of dismissal compensation with that of other protective plans. Among the company and joint employer-union plans analyzed in the study are those of the U. S. Rubber Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Hills Brothers Company, Associated Oil Company, Delaware and Hudson. The report includes a selected bibliography.

Working Children, 1932

HOW the depression affects the number and the working conditions of child wage-earners is summarized by the National Child Labor Committee in a recent report on its work. Basing its estimate on 1930 census figures now available, the committee puts the number of gainfully employed children between the ages of 10 and 15 at seven hundred thousand. "If, in addition, young people 16 and 17 years of age in unsuitable occupations are considered, it is conservative to say that there are a million minors at work who should be in school." Revival of old forms of child labor has resulted from the depression, including an increased proportion of child workers in street trades, longer hours of work, more insistent devices for selling, which "easily fall into habits of begging."

The committee holds that the situation is aggravated by "the failure of the schools to provide suitable education for children of adolescent age." It also cites unwise school economies which complicate the problem of the child old enough for working papers," including shortened school term, failure to provide accommodations for unemployed children of working age, and, in some places, a lowering in standards of enforcing the compulsory attendance law.

More Trouble in Coal

COLLAPSE of the insurgent anthracite strike came with unexpected suddenness (see The Survey, April 15, page 68). It began early last month, when most of the miners who had walked out in sympathy with the strikers or who claimed they had been intimidated, broke ranks. Both union and company officials had declared to the strikers that, while they were making every effort to increase employment, it was impossible at this time to re-open old workings and spread the work "share and share alike," as the insurgents demanded.

Meanwhile, with the expiration of contracts between oper-

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ators and the United Mine Workers, trouble has broken out in the soft-coal areas of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. In Illinois, the operators insist that the shutdown is not to be construed as a lockout or a strike. They hold that the old contract was "written during a time of inflation and high living costs and proved to be both inflexible and non-competitive." The workers insist on an increase in the present scale. The operators demand a reduction to permit competition with fields on a non-union basis or working under a lower contract rate.

In Ohio, a general strike against wage reductions which, the union maintains, amount to 25 per cent, has been marked by increasing violence. The National Guard has been called out, and at some mines operations are going on behind blocked roads, under the protection of soldiers armed with rifles and machine-guns.

Good News

PROGRESS toward an adequate free state-wide employment service in New York, and what the progress already means to workers, employers and communities, is told in the annual report to the state industrial commissioner recently submitted by Fritz Kaufman, director of the division of employment. Twenty new members have been added to the staff since July 1, 1931, and a training program for local executives and their associates. Five of the offices were thoroughly renovated, and four moved into new quarters, located in better business sections, in more modern buildings, well lighted and ventilated. Wherever possible, the principle of occupational and industrial divisions has been followed, "abandoning the old classification of male and female." Each applicant is assured of privacy during the interview, for each division has separate waiting and interviewing rooms. These improvements in quarters and organization "have increasingly attracted higher types of applicants to our office." The effectiveness of the reorganization is shown in the fact that, notwithstanding the heavy increase in unemployment, during 1931 "replacements throughout the state decreased only 6.8 per cent." In the metropolitan area, placements increased 14.9 per cent over 1930, and orders increased 20.7 per cent.

Because of limited staff, Mr. Kaufman points out, the state has never been able to give adequate service to certain groups, "particularly the clients of social agencies." Through cooperation developed in 1930, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities placed its employment representative in the Brooklyn office of the state employment service. In 1931, two other agencies, the Charity Organization Society of New York and the Jewish Social Service Association, are financing their representatives under a similar plan in the Manhattan office. "The individualized service to the clients of these agencies made possible through this cooperation has relieved the state of some of its burden and developed in these agencies a sympathetic understanding of the principles of an employment service."

"AFTER the Depression—What?", is the obscure question on which light will be sought at the annual conference of the National Urban League, to be held in Pittsburgh, May 12-14. Among the special subjects for the various sessions are: racial aspects of the current unemployment crisis; social surveys as bases for planning; racial adjustments.

BROOKWOOD Labor College, Katohah, N. Y., announces a series of pamphlets "for workers and students of the labor movement," which are "written clearly in the workers' own language." David J. Saposs is editor, Katherine H. Pollak the writer. The titles of the first five pamphlets are: What the Union Did for the Coal Miners; Important Union Methods; How a Trade Union Is Run; Our Labor Movement Today; Why Bother About the Government?

EDUCATION

Country Highschools in Hard Times

USING a combination of the college tutorial plan with the "Dalton plan" of individual work, Ohio is trying to equalize school opportunities of rural and city highschool pupils. The scheme receives added impetus this year, when the pressure to cut school costs makes small classes to fit individual pupil needs almost out of the question. The plan, as outlined by Walter H. Gaumnitz, writing in School Life, is based on a statewide survey which showed that in seventy-two counties there were ninety-four highschool classes of one or two pupils, and 791 of from one to five pupils. The plan provides that highly selected instructors of given subjects meet on Saturdays at central points with pupils desiring to take these subjects. The teachers help the children get started on a set of more or less self-administrative lessons, and arrange to keep office hours at regular intervals so that children can come to them for additional help whenever they feel the need of it. The lessons are prepared by subject-matter specialists in the State Department of Education. The child's progress is gaged by administering standard achievement tests. Each tutorial class is made up of from 15 to 30 children. So far, the scheme has been limited to forty-two counties showing the largest number of small classes and the fewest large highschools. The demand has been greatest for college preparatory subjects, particularly Latin and modern languages. Eventually it is hoped to develop practical courses, more closely related to rural life.

A Professional Laboratory

THE need, often expressed by vocational guidance experts, to tie vocational training more closely to actual situations is very practically expressed in the announcement of the new plans for the School of Journalism of Columbia University. The changes go into effect on the school's twentieth anniversary, July 1. Journalism students, who must have had three years of acceptable college work for admission to the school, will be expected to pursue a broad general education by taking university courses in such fields as constitutional law, international relations, public finance, contemporary drama, economic geography, current history, and so on. At the same time, their professional training will be sharpened through wider use of New York City as a laboratory for reporting and editing, and through "timely" courses adapted to the news of the day, and closely related to current practices and requirements of newspaper work.

Noise

SOME idea of the handicap modern school children must overcome under city conditions is given by an experiment in which the Noise Abatement Commission of the New York City Board of Health, Electrical Research Products, Inc., and the Riverdale School cooperated. The findings show that loud noise is always detrimental to school work and that moderate

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noise, because of the fatigue it causes, rapidly becomes so. The tests occupied an hour a day for a week. The student body of two hundred was divided into two groups, as similar in mental and physical age as possible. The noises employed were constant in pitch and loudness. No attempt was made to duplicate peak traffic noise, nor the sharp, sudden disturbances such as auto backfires, passing of fire and emergency police equipment, to which city school children are frequently subjected. The tests showed not only lower school work under noise than under quiet, but also that "those working under noise were much more tired at the end of the period than those working in quiet."

Loosening College Bonds

THE chaos in the college entrance situation, baffling alike to secondary school heads, parents and pupils, was reviewed by Carl A. Jessen, specialist in secondary education in the Office of Education, at the recent Interstate Conference for the Discussion of Common Problems of Teacher Education. Dr. Jessen pointed out that a recent survey of 523 American colleges found thirty-six widely varying standards of admission in use, many of them "complex and unscientific." Current state-wide studies of the problem in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota, he submitted, point toward a national commission to work out a uniform college entrance method.

Meanwhile, the University of Chicago announces its new admission plan which leaves junior highschool programs entirely to the discretion of secondary school heads, and liberalizes the credit requirements for the last two years of college preparatory work. In evaluating scholastic ability, the university will take into account the character of the program of study, comparative yearly grades, general intelligence, the character of the secondary school. It will also consider the candidates' personal qualities, including "initiative, integrity, promise of leadership ability, social attitude, emotional qualities, aspirations, health."

Old into New

FIFTEEN Harvard professors are sponsoring an experiment in progressive secondary education, at the Cambridge School, Kendall Green, Mass. In the past year, the school has done away with marks, credits and formal procedure. After the brief morning assembly, there is a period of two hours with no bells, no regular classes, when each child must learn to plan out his or her own work toward the accomplishment of an assignment outlined at the beginning of the month. Classes are used for teaching, not testing, and lively discussions alternate with lectures by the teacher. In the afternoon there is an hour in the "hobby shop." By means of a variety of opportunities for handcraft, pupils have a chance to discover things they enjoy doing in their leisure time. The school, which is coeducational, takes a limited number of both boys and girls as resident pupils. The change from a traditional college-preparatory school for girls to a "new" school, is going forward under the direction of John R. P. French, appointed headmaster a year ago.

Toward Better Race Relations

BROADENING opportunity for developing professional and business leadership is emphasized as one of the important needs of the American Negro in the annual report of the General Education Board. The report gives in some detail the new plans for three affiliated Negro colleges at Atlanta, which the Board indicates as "a favorable point for the development of Negro education." The three colleges, Spelman, for women, Morehouse, for men, and Atlanta University provide a nucleus for a university center. One result of the recent affiliation is that Atlanta University has been enabled to discontinue undergraduate work and to begin a program of graduate study and professional training. To capitalize its work, now largely financed through annual gifts, and to secure endowment for expansion, the university has undertaken a financial campaign, to which the General Education Board has conditionally pledged $1,500,000.

The results of higher education for Negroes in the South depend not only on the standards set up by Negro institutions, but also on the attitude of the white community. The National Education Association recently undertook to find out definitely what contribution the white colleges of the South are making toward intelligent race relations through their curricula, through research in the social sciences, and through voluntary student activities. The results of this survey of 155 colleges, as summarized in the Journal of the American Association of University Women, showed that thirty-nine colleges were giving specific courses in race relations, and that seventy-six were giving correlated treatment of race relations in sociology, history and other subjects. In addition, thirty-eight colleges reported other race relations activities, and also fourteen doctor's dissertations and forty-four master's theses in this field.

When We Play

WITH kindergartens and pre-school classes being lopped off as "luxuries" due to cuts in the school budgets, there is increasing need for helpful suggestion as to what should be provided for children's play at home. The University of Chicago Press has just published Play Behavior and Choice of Play Materials of Pre-School Children, the report of a cooperative study made by a group of Chicago schools and social agencies, written by Dorothy Van Alstyne (104 pp. Price, $1). Pre-school groups of children from two to five years old were supplied with similar play equipment, and their interest, activity and social behavior observed and recorded over a four-month period. The results underscore the need of young children for play materials as contrasted with toys. Among all the 112 children included in the study, and particularly the two- and three-year-olds, there was greater individual satisfaction and conspicuously greater social value in the use of clay, scissors, crayons, blocks, than in play with "pull toys," wooden animals and mechanical toys. The report includes a tentative list of desirable play materials for either home or school use for each age group.

THE Seventh Annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education will be held in Buffalo, New York, during the week of May 16, closing with an evening session held jointly with the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. A feature of the conference will be a special demonstration of educational and guidance service for the unemployed, as worked out by the Employment Stabilization Institute of the University of Minnesota.

HOWARD University, Washington, D. C., announces a new educational quarterly, The Journal of Negro Education, analyzing and discussing "problems and trends incidental to the education of Negroes." The quarterly will be edited by members of the faculty of the College of Education.

COMMONWEALTH College, Mena, Arkansas, announces a summer camp offering a combined vacation of play, work and study at a cost of less than one dollar a day. This fee will cover meals, lodging, laundry service, class tuition and recreation for those who will "help out with community activities" for fifteen hours a week. Those who won't work must pay at the rate of two dollars a day. Summer courses offered by this labor college will include economics, labor history and problems, imperialism, journalism, psychology and "effective English." There will also be discussion groups.

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Unemployment

Ohio Looks at Insurance

A STATE-WIDE chance to talk over the pros and cons of unemployment insurance is being offered Ohio citizens by the State Commission on Unemployment Insurance, with the twofold aim of giving the commission a fair sampling of public opinion on the general principle and on its working details, and to stimulate popular interest along these lines. Hearings have already been held at Cleveland, Youngstown and Toledo, and two will be held this month, one in Cincinnati and one in Dayton. Later, a hearing may be held in the coal-mining area; the present strike situation makes present plans indefinite (see page 195 of this issue). Social workers, public officials, business and industrial leaders, labor representatives and the clergy have been invited to take part in the hearings. The commission has also heard many persons who came in response to newspaper publicity.

An interesting development has been the appearance of speakers representing the A. F. of L. Members League Favoring Unemployment Insurance. This is not a "left-wing group," but a body of trade unionists working for the endorsement of unemployment insurance by local and state A. F. of L. organizations, and, ultimately, for a reversal of the stand of the national organization on the question (see The Survey, November 15, 1931, page 186).

Pressure of other duties has forced Senator James A. Reynolds to resign as chairman. The governor has appointed in his place another member of the commission, Professor William Leiserson of Antioch College.

As a basis for the hearings, the commission has prepared a pamphlet which outlines the purpose of unemployment insurance and includes questions on scope, premiums and contributions, qualifications for and amounts of benefits, the insurance carrier, and administration.

Pay Days

THE lengths to which city authorities are finding it necessary because of relief demands to cut into resources for recreation and education, at a time when all such outlets are sorely needed, is shown by recent reports from Detroit. In that hard-pressed community it is expected that the Art Museum will go off the free basis and institute a number of pay days each week. A similar plan will be applied to the zoo. The library trustees have under serious consideration a rental charge of two cents on all books drawn out by adults, producing a probable revenue of $35,000 for the coming year. This limitation of library service is being opposed by the Taxpayers' League and also by the Socialist Party, on the grounds that the unemployed are at present the largest library users.

Stretching the Food Dollar

WHEN Detroit pared down its relief allowance to less than fifteen cents per day per person social workers and dieticians alike were puzzled about how to help the twenty-seven thousand families "on the welfare" to use to the best advantage the bare dietary essentials this sum provided. Supplying lists of groceries was one thing; balanced palatable meals were something else. In January representatives of eleven agencies formed a committee to work with the city-welfare department and the board of health. Social workers themselves, it was found, needed light on how to turn cornmeal, canned tomatoes, soup-meat and rutabagas into palatable meals. For a week in April the committee, with the cooperation of the Merrill-Palmer School, put on a food demonstration to which were invited city-welfare workers and others concerned with stretching the food dollar. First in the exhibit was the entire week's food supply for a family of five costing $5.71. Then came the breakfast, dinner and supper tables showing exactly what these meals could and should contain within the limitations of the food order. At another table the committee showed how to use a two-and-a-half-pound roast to give savoriness to five different dishes. Everyone who came to the demonstration was invited to sample the dishes shown, and was given a folder with the points to consider in planning an emergency diet, a week's menus showing variations of dishes made from the rations, and many recipes for suggested dishes.

"The demonstration," says Dorothy Tyler of the Merrill-Palmer School, "proved valuable not only for those 'on the welfare' but also for the increasing number of people who are living on greatly reduced incomes or dwindling savings and who must maintain themselves on a Spartan standard."

Women Who Work

OUT of the depression is coming a growing body of real facts about unemployment—the groups affected and the results of joblessness on the individual and on the community. An excellent example of such fact-finding is the study, Wage Earning Women and the Industrial Conditions of 1930, just published by the U. S. Women's Bureau (No. 92. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Price, 15 cents). The report is based on personal interviews with about one fifth of the women wage-earners of South Bend, Indiana, a typical factory community, 21 per cent of whom had lost their jobs during the year of the study. In the 2031 families including a husband or father, only 33 per cent reported the "head of the house" as having "a steady job." Forty-three per cent of the women were married, but twice as many married as single women were unemployed. Some had voluntarily given up their jobs, due to popular sentiment against married women working, but most had been laid off solely because they were married. The report emphasizes the youth of the group (48 per cent under 25) and also the difficulty of girls just out of school in finding any sort of work. Payroll information, supplied by employers, showed that the percentage of those working under thirty-six hours a week had increased from 16 to 38 during the year of the study, and the proportion of those earning under $10 a week had increased from 9 to 23 per cent.

First Fruits of Study

THE Commission on Unemployment of the American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22 Street, New York, has begun the publication of a series of informative bulletins on conditions and pending proposals which relate to unemployment. Bulletin No. 1 (2 pp., 5 cents) Relief and Unemployment Insurance, by Mollie Ray Carroll, discusses schemes of insurance abroad with their difficulties and problems. Bulletin No. 2 (4 pp., 10 cents) Federal Employment Exchanges, by Helen Crosby, analyzes the pending Wagner Bill, summarizes the arguments for and against it, and discusses the inherent possibilities of a federal employment service and the functioning of the present system.

"Put Them on Farms"

FOR those who urge a "back to the land" movement as an easy cure for the ills of unemployment, there is food for thought in a middle-western scheme for a community farming

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project. As outlined in a statement by O. W. Behrens, secretary to Mayor Anderson of Minneapolis, the plan is for a colony of two hundred selected families on twenty thousand acres of farming land. The group would be self-sustaining, only such surplus being marketed as would be required to purchase what the colony could not itself produce. "The land will be farmed on a central management basis. Machinery, cattle, poultry and manufacturing units will be utilized and operated in the same manner." The group sponsoring the plan states that plenty of suitable land is readily available; also that the response to the first press reports makes it certain that the problem of securing families would be one of selection, not of recruiting. The one stumbling block is the fact that a capital of not less than $1,000,000 is required to establish the colony "and insure average success," and that this not inconsiderable fund—which, at the best, would take care of only two hundred families—would have to be raised "without the advance of security such as is ordinarily required."

The State to the Rescue

JUST when the Ohio industrial cities were scraping the bottom of the relief barrel the special session of the legislature came to the rescue with a series of emergency acts which, if everything works, should make available for "poor relief" upwards of $25,000,000 in tax funds between now and March 1, 1933. The new laws establish a State Relief Commission to which Governor White has appointed Howard L. Beavis, F. A. Miller, O. W. Merrell, Frank D. Henderson and Dudley Blossom. Funds for relief purposes by cities and counties, including aid to needy school children, are provided by a diversion of gasoline and automobile taxes and by an increase in the excise tax on certain public utilities. Various acts authorize the issuance of bonds against these taxes, and provide for the approval of budgets by the State Relief Commission and the Tax Commission. Proponents of the new legislation assert that its clear intent is to provide direct or work-relief for the unemployed while other purposes embraced by "poor relief" will be maintained by ordinary tax funds.

REASONS for a federal-state employment service and the set-up for such a system are outlined in an admirable pamphlet published by the Committee on Women in Industry, National League of Women Voters (532 17 St., N. W., Washington. Price, 15 cents).

UNEMPLOYMENT relief comes high in New Hampshire. The assistant attorney general has delivered the opinion that unemployed who receive municipal aid lose their right to vote, this under a state law which denies the franchise to paupers and persons excused from paying taxes.

THE extent to which the various states and their local units may, under their laws, provide funds for unemployment relief is analyzed, discussed and documented by Carl A. Heisterman of the U. S. Children's Bureau in an article, Constitutional Limitations Affecting State and Local Relief Funds, in the March issue of The Social Service Review, University of Csicago Press, Chicago. Single copy, $1.25.

AN old, unused show-boat, tied up at a wharf in Baltimore, has been impressed into service for the unemployed and dubbed the Community Cheer Center. The Park Board has supplied benches, reading matter and games and the Salvation Army, with a corps of volunteers, does the rest. Two unemployed social workers are in charge. No food is served, but so friendly is the atmosphere and so entertaining the daily programs that hundreds of men flock there to fill the long idle afternoon hours.

WORK SHOP

When Hundreds Come in a Day

OF all the problems of family welfare societies in these difficult times none is more harassing than that of intake—whom to take and whom to turn away when obviously all who apply cannot be taken. Ingenuity has been taxed everywhere to devise means of sifting the applicants in a way to avoid injustice and undue hardship and to ensure prompt assistance for those in immediate distress.

In St. Louis seven case-work agencies have centered their intake in a single joint application bureau equipped with ample office space and staffed with the most competent interviewers that the agencies could muster. A reception room is in charge of a head clerk skilled in managing crowds and possessed of a keen eye for sorting out people. The office is open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. On the peak day of the winter eight hundred applicants were handled. The usual number is about three hundred a day with an average waiting time of two hours. There are three waiting rooms separated by screens.

All interviews are at small tables in a big uncrowded room. Information may be verified by telephone while the interview is in progress. The effort of the interviewer is, (1) to get the facts of the present situation, especially in regard to its emergency aspects; (2) to discover natural sources of help not yet exhausted and to show the applicant how to use these resources so that he may avoid or at least postpone his application for assistance, and (3) to pave the way for a visit to the home by explaining just what the relief agency can and cannot do. These interviews occupy from fifteen to twenty minutes and justify themselves in many ways. People who are more frightened than hurt are encouraged to go on under their own steam, occasional willing takers are weeded out and sent on their way and persons who need some form of service other than that which the allied agencies can render are directed to that service. When in the judgment of the interviewer a case should be made, the applicant is sent home with the promise of a visit and the interview is written up and within twenty-four hours sent to the agency equipped to deal with him.

The more careful office interview, especially where emergency relief is given, makes possible the postponement of the home visit and the better organization of the case workers' time.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has worked out an appointment system for applicants which in itself serves to weed out a good many casuals and is specializing in what it calls "across the desk organization of resources" to keep the client going without recourse to regular case treatment. The applicant, whether to the central or to a district office, has his—though it is more frequently her—first contact with an experienced reception clerk who, while gaining information necessary for the Social Service Exchange clearance, explores the possibility of untapped resources and shrewdly estimates the urgency of the need. Frequently an applicant is, unknown to

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herself, eligible for a mother's allowance or for some form of veteran's aid. When this is discovered she is given full directions, with written addresses, as to how and where to apply. The responsibility to follow through is put squarely on the applicant. The Bureau takes no further action. A really surprising number of applications are disposed of in this way with satisfaction to themselves and without inroads on the time of the case workers.

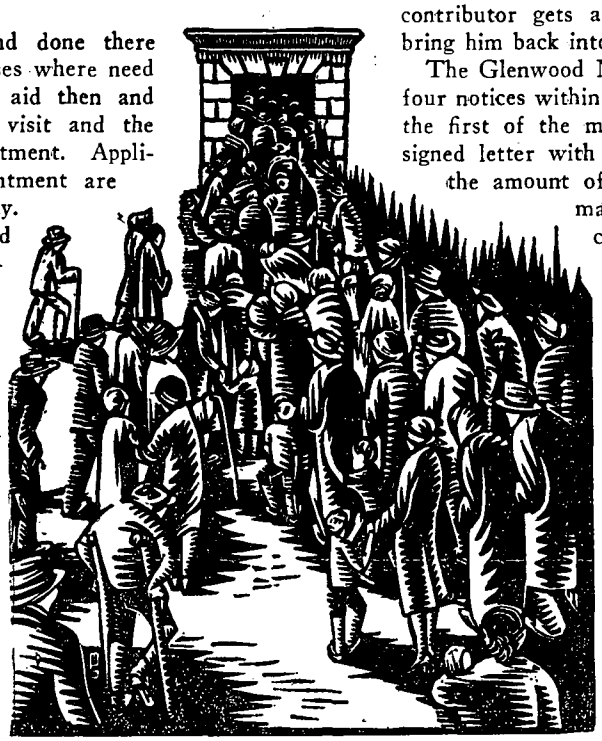
When it appears to the reception clerk that assistance is probably indicated but that the need is not emergent she discusses the applicant's ways and means of carrying on until she can be reached on the appointment schedule. An intake calendar with the office hours of all the intake workers is under her hand. The appointment may be for several but never for more than ten days ahead according to the applicant's admitted ability to carry on. On one point the Bureau is insistent, that for this appointment interview the man, the wage-earner, shall come to the office and shall leave any and all children at home.

The postponement of the decisive interview weeds out a good many cases. Applicants apparently find their state less serious than they thought and do not turn up at the appointed time. The insistence on having the husband come to the office is also conducive to second thought. Time and again the first visit of the wife will be followed by a call from an irate husband who bitterly denies that his family needs help and is prepared to prove it.

But when the reception clerk senses an acute situation no time is lost. The applicant goes at once to a skilled interviewer and the case is cleared by telephone with the Social Service Exchange while the interview is in progress. Even at this point some eliminations occur since the Exchange report may reveal that some other family society is already handling the case. Also the skill of the interviewer may bring out that the applicant really needs services such as health, prenatal or convalescent care and does not require relief. In such instances she is carefully directed to the source of assistance, but the responsibility for connecting with it is left to her. The Bureau with its present staggering burden of work does not attempt to lead anyone to water nor to make him drink. These office interviews may take from thirty-five minutes to an hour.

But when all is said and done there still remain a good many cases where need is obvious. These get first aid then and there followed by a home visit and the usual routines of case treatment. Applicants who return by appointment are handled in much the same way. Every effort is made by skilled interviewers to bring out resources and to direct the applicant how to organize them for himself. Only when this is ineffective is a case opened and a home visit made.

The procedure of the Philadelphia Jewish Welfare Society, which has been experimenting for some time with a method of sifting cases at the intake point, is not unlike that of the Brooklyn Bureau. The intake task here involves three people: the reception clerk who sees all applicants and steers them to other agencies, makes contact with staff workers on cases known to them or refers them, if new clients, to the application secretary or the child-care supervisor. These two workers are equipped to give clients, immediately after their contact with the reception clerk, the same intensive interview as would ordinarily be given by the district worker in the first visit to the home. By this means a considerable number of applications are disposed of "with entire satisfaction to the client and justice to his situation," while the districts are spared an over-burden of unnecessary investigations. Of a group of 916 applicants at the reception desk 504 were immediately referred to other agencies, 342 were equitably disposed of by the application secretary or the child-care supervisor and 70 were accepted for service by the districts. Only two of the applicants returned at a later date for reconsideration of their problems.



Linoleum cut by Margaret Schloemann on the cover of the Annual Report of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Keeping Up Renewals

By AUDREY M. HAYDEN

Executive Secretary, Illinois Society for Prevention of Blindness

SINCE so large a share of a social agency's income is derived from renewed contributions the problem of how to keep old money coming back is never far out of the consciousness of the financial secretary. Some of us have a theory that a lapsed contributor is never a dead contributor, and we follow-up until he revives, specifically calls us off or literally dies. But keeping him alive is much better than to try to resuscitate him.

The Infant Welfare Society of Chicago sends five renewal notices to its contributors before it admits even discouragement. The first goes out a week before the beginning of the month in which the renewal is due. It is a printed form, filled in by typewriter, with a typed envelop. In good times this brought about 52 per cent return, but this has lately dropped to 43 per cent. The second notice goes out three weeks after the first. It is a hand-signed letter in a typed envelop with a printed enclosure. This brings about 30 per cent. The third and fourth notices follow at intervals of two weeks. Both are hand-signed letters with enclosures. The fifth goes back to the original filled-in form. At Christmas every lapsed contributor gets a special letter which frequently serves to bring him back into the fold.

The Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys sends out four notices within a period of six weeks. The first, mailed on the first of the month in which renewal is due, is a hand-signed letter with a hand-written notation at the bottom on the amount of last year's contribution and with printed matter enclosed. This used to bring 57 per cent return, but now brings about 38 per cent. The first follow-up is on a blank which has all the ear-marks of a telegram except that the name of the school replaces that of the telegraph company. It is sent through the mail as nearly as possible on the exact anniversary of the previous contribution. Formerly it drew a 10 per cent return. Latterly this has risen to 12 per cent. The third effort, a hand-signed letter with literature enclosed, is mailed on the last day of the month. It has brought as high as 16 per cent, but has now fallen to 3 per cent. Two weeks later a fourth letter, hand-signed, with enclosure is mailed. There the intensive effort stops. But in the course of a year all lapses for all months receive four additional letters with results which appear to justify the effort.

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The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness makes five renewal appeals. The first, mailed about a week before the first of the month, is a very formal high-class card filled in by hand, in a hand-addressed envelop. The annual report of the Society, Thank You for My Eyes, is enclosed. The return on this, formerly about 54 per cent, has lately dropped to 40 per cent. The second notice, mailed on the fifteenth of the month in a hand-addressed envelop, is a personal letter, hand-signed with a hand-written notation of the amount due at the bottom. A reprint of a newspaper editorial commenting favorably on the work of the society is enclosed. Returns on this run about 14 per cent. The third notice, sent two weeks later, still in a hand-addressed envelop, is a filled-in card similar to the first notice, but on cheaper stock. This draws about 10 per cent. The fourth and fifth notices are sent at intervals of three or four months. Both are hand-signed letters with newspaper clipping enclosures. During 1928-29 this Society had a 92 per cent renewal of memberships. During 1930-31 it dropped to 87 per cent.

The Vagrant Observer

By ELWOOD STREET

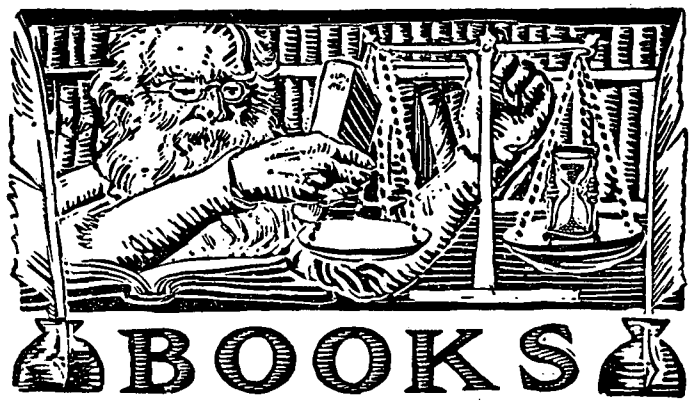
Director the Community Chest, Washington, D. C.

LIONEL E. BRITTLE, secretary of the Financial Federation of Montreal, recently wrote to your Observer, "We have some twenty-two thousand cards in our file to record the amount, and so on, of individual subscriptions received. We now have to consider what form of card is best on which to consider this record. In our present files these cards are filed vertically in the old fashioned way but we are considering the installation of some visible system. While the visible system has obvious advantages we are considering whether they will outweigh the initial cost for equipment and clerical assistance."

We suggested as follows: "We would not recommend the installation of any visible system for so large a list. The expense would be inordinately high and the use restricted to preparation for and conduct of your annual campaign. If you were a business concern conducting sales endeavors throughout the year, the visible system would doubtless have great value. There is no indication however from the experience of any social agency of which I am aware that the visible index has enough advantage over a well indexed vertical file to justify the extra expense. The vertical file as you know is capable of very flexible handling. It can have all sorts of signals and guides for indicating various relationships, such as persons who have not subscribed, or who have subscribed gifts of certain amounts, or who are assigned to various divisions of the campaign organizations. Visible indexes can be valuable for smaller lists of large contributors which have more frequent and continued use than do the larger lists of general prospects."

HAROLD CROSS, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Community Fund in Barberton, Ohio, has an unusual collection of charts prepared by the Social Service Exchange. These charts show the number of cases cleared through the Social Service Exchange each day by each of the family welfare and relief societies. In that way the exact burden of applications for relief can be seen and very convincing statements made to those who raise questions as to whether there is need for relief.

AN effective scheme which your Observer saw in one of the campaigns recently visited was that of the "minimum sale." The Special Gifts or Big Gifts Committee had instructions that it was to receive no pledge of less than a given amount, say, $100. If the prospect tried to give less than $100 he was told that the worker could not accept anything less and if he wanted to give through the general solicitation unit he would have to give that amount. This argument was usually effective.



Five-Foot Shelf on Housing

PLANNING FOR RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS. *Report of President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. 227 pp. Price $1.15 postpaid of The Survey.*

ENTITLED Planning for Residential Districts, the first volume of the final reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership has been published, containing the reports of the committees on city planning and zoning, subdivision layout, landscape planning and planting and utilities for houses besides an appendix to the last named report and a special report on housing in unincorporated areas. Because obviously good housing is first of all dependent on good surroundings, the selection of the findings of these committees as the introduction to the series, covering the whole field of housing, is indeed a wise one. The material presented serves to show, as the editors, John M. Gries and James Ford, say in the foreword, "the extent to which progress in such matters, i. e. home surroundings, depends not only upon the application of a more enlightened and larger outlook, but upon the use of highly developed professional technique and the cooperation of individuals with their local government." Even those who were of the opinion that the Conference itself missed an opportunity in not more aggressively pushing a program looking toward the building of more moderate-priced houses, will join in agreeing that the Conference is rendering a great service to the cause of good housing by offering in tangible form the pertinent experience of leaders in serious fields. This first volume is especially valuable for city planners, subdividers, real-estate men and city officials as well as for garden clubs and civic improvement associations. It should serve also as a textbook for schools and colleges and a source-book to business and civic organizations.

The reports of the other twenty-seven conference committees will be published in ten additional volumes during the course of the next few months. Six of these are now in preparation, including those covering the committees on finance and taxation; slums; large-scale housing and decentralization; home ownership; income and types of dwellings; house design, construction and fundamental equipment; Negro housing and finally farm and village housing.

Single volumes can be obtained for $1 plus 15 cents postage from Dr. John Gries, executive secretary, President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. A special price of $10 plus 50 cents postage will be made for the complete set of eleven volumes.

LOULA D. LASKER

Supplanting the Loan Shark

CREDIT UNION. *A Cooperative Banking Book, by Roy F. Bergengren. Beckman Hill Press. 300 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ASTOUNDING has been the growth of credit unions since 1921. From 199 in four states they have extended to thirty-two states and increased to 1300, with over 300,000 members and assets of $47,000,000! To Mr. Bergengren and the Credit Union National Extension Bureau must go the

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major credit for this record. As the Russell Sage Foundation was the first to challenge the loan shark by its tireless fight for uniform small loans legislation, now the Credit Union Extension Bureau is doing the constructive "mopping up" in that campaign by establishing genuinely cooperative credit societies all over the United States.

This book tells you how to form a credit union and how to run it; how to get a charter and how to keep the books. And it does more. It gives you an inspiring picture of the expansion of cooperative credit beginning with Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitsch and ending with those thirteen hundred societies in America in 1931. The author is a practical organizer. His book was written in Pullman cars and in the cloakrooms of state capitols amidst the smoke of legislative battle. It is from those battles that most of the thirty-two state laws providing for credit unions came. He says of his purpose: "This book is designed for folks who may be interested to organize and operate credit unions—not primarily for research worker or statistician."

But practical man as Mr. Bergengren is, the whole tone of his book is that of the social philosopher who knows the value of slow cooperative effort. Right when he is telling us how to draft bookkeeping forms for working people to use, he pauses to say that "the real job of the credit union is to prove the practicality of the brotherhood of man!"

LESLIE E. WOODCOCK
Manager Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, Inc.,
New York City

The Social Inefficient

THE MENTAL DEFECTIVE, *by R. J. Berry and R. G. Gordon, Whittlesey House. 217 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE authors use the results of recent research in neurology and brain physiology with their own accurate knowledge of mental defectives to bring the problem of the feebleminded down to date. They attempt "to lay a physiological foundation for the study of mental defect." To one who knows idiots, imbeciles and morons by experience in their care, this "foundation" reveals brain conditions which result in traits and behavior that are very familiar.

The authors quote Dr. Karl Pearson's dictum, "The term mental defective should be replaced by social inefficient." They work out Pearson's theory making a good case for their suggested "policy for the problem."

Two chapters treat of The Evolution of the Brain and The Making of Mind in a way that the layman will find illuminating. They lay stress on heredity as chief cause of mental defect with syphilis, alcohol and other blood poisons contributory. They emphasize the fact that, innate mental defect being incurable, prevention is our only hope.

About their "policy," which is permanent segregation in colonies, made self-supporting by the labor of the colonists, with sterilization an added safeguard, there may be question. Certainly it would come as near prevention as can be attained. But the numbers involved are so vast that it seems unlikely any state will undertake it. A recent royal commission estimates the number needing care in England and Wales at eight per one thousand of the population. The authors think there are three or four times as many. That means certainly 300,000 and possibly 1,000,000. This reviewer believes that notwithstanding cost, it would be good public policy to segregate even so many, and Utopian to expect it to be done, either in Britain or the United States, during the present century, if ever.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON

Dr. Exner on Sex

THE SEXUAL SIDE OF MARRIAGE, *by M. J. Exner, M.D. W. W. Norton. 256 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. EXNER is well known in the educational field of social hygiene as a conservative representative of the medical and biological interests in the art of monogamic marriage. By culling from the monographic volumes in which elaborate social and pathological researches have been reported in the past few years he has to offer a simple, direct, objective story of the troubles of the married together with plain and practical instructions for their prevention. That such frank and helpful textbooks for the laity can be circulated as useful contributions to the conduct of life is a guarantee of the thoroughness and solidity of the education of the youth of today and their middle-aged parents in the necessary elements of physiology, anatomy and psychology. The book will be sought for its calm, direct brevity, its sincerity and simplicity. HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Neighborhoods

VILLAGE AND OPEN-COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOODS, *by Walter A. Terpenning. Century. 475 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a book in which both the material presented and the methodology of gathering and interpreting facts have been carefully balanced in terms of modern methods of investigation and research. The author has always been careful to give both a background and a foreground of neighborhood expression and to provide in most instances a solid thread of historical sequence and present-day reality. The conclusions are free from rigid dogmatism, thus leaving the reader a certain freedom of interpretation. This however has not detracted from the directness of the book.

Professor Terpenning has studied practically every country in Europe and set up his findings against a very keen analysis of American neighborhood history and development. Perhaps the most important conclusion reached is that "if America is ever to attain the ideal of good citizenship she must develop the kind of neighborhood conditions in which citizenship can grow."

I know of no work that so broadly develops the concept of the neighborhood as a dynamic factor in social organization and expression while the implications of the author's conclusions and recommendations suggest not alone a new field of social endeavor, but a new method of physical planning of communities in which the neighborhood would take form as an integrated unit in which social relations may become more personal and more efficient factors in the development of citizenship.

Not alone social workers, but city planners should study this book as a work which can be helpful in reorienting their work.

CAROL ARONOVICI
New York City

Crime and Society

OUR LAWLESS POLICE, *by Ernest Jerome Hopkins. Foreword by Zechariah Chafee, Jr. Viking. 379 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

SHOULD PRISONERS WORK? *by Louis N. Robinson. Winston. 353 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN ENGLAND, *by Pendleton Howard. Macmillan. 436 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

EVIDENTLY we are to be treated to "gleanings" from the Wickersham Commission. So many inquirers helped in that study, so voluminous were the data assembled, and so hurried was the Commission at its close that some things remained unpublished. The Commission itself has indicated auspices under which posthumous volumes are to appear. Mr. Hopkins gives us a somewhat journalistic story of third-degree practices in the United States, which the Commission fairly adequately covered in its Report No. 11. Still, this volume will probably reach fresh readers and so will be useful.

The title of Professor Robinson's book is, of course, ridiculous—he would probably admit that. Yet the justification for it is found in his opening sentence: "Should the men and women confined in prison have work, or should compulsory idleness under undesirable conditions be a part of the penalty inflicted for crime?" What answer would you give to the question? Work, we all assume, is wholesome and bracing—and the fellow who works means business. Yet the great majority of offenders serving sentences for misdemeanors (and these con-

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stitute the great majority of all imprisoned offenders) are held in compulsory idleness, and altogether too many long-term offenders have little or no work. Is this intelligent treatment of persons who, for the time, are deprived of their liberty? Dr. Robinson's book reviews much of the familiar material on this subject, collects the facts into new and interesting tables, makes some remarks about the causes of unemployment in prisons, discusses wages for prisoners, and concludes that state-controlled systems of prison industry are the best.

Mr. Howard is professor of law in the University of Idaho —and spent a year in England. His descriptive account of criminal justice in England is, under such circumstances, useful and discriminating. Not only does he make comparisons between that country and the United States, but he also analyses the inquisitorial system of the European continent, as contrasted with the accusatorial system of England and the United States. Some of his most biting comments are directed at the extraordinary American institution of the public prosecutor; few other countries know this official in the same vainglory of egocentric exhibitionism that has became familiar in every courthouse in America. Mr. Howard deals primarily with the procedure and management of prosecutions, and not with the substance of either the punishment or treatment of offenders. In this field his book is an addition to American information.

WINTHROP D. LANE

Trenton, New Jersey

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

THE NEGRO: A Selected Bibliography. *Russell Sage Foundation, New York City. Price 10 cents.*

A LIST of books and reports on various phases of Negro life published since 1927.

STRIKE INJUNCTIONS IN THE NEW SOUTH, *by Duane McCracken. University of North Carolina Press. 290 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

CASE histories of the actual effects of the use of injunctions at Raleigh, Asheville, Elizabethton and Danville.

THE GOVERNMENT IN LABOR DISPUTES, *by Edwin E. Witte. McGraw-Hill. 352 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

A VALUABLE handbook which, seeking to give "a complete account of the role of the government in labor disputes in the United States," emphasizes problems of social policy rather than legal theory and practice. It is illustrated with scores of cases and actual incidents.

SOCIETY AND EDUCATION, *by John A. Kinneman. Macmillan. 558 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEW textbook on educational sociology which challenges much of the material now taught in public schools and its division into subject fields. Of interest to the general reader as well as to teachers.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES: NEW YORK. *Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22 Street. 850 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

PLUMPER by fifty pages than last year this patriarch of social-work handbooks, for half a century an activity of the Charity Organization Society, offers its indispensable service to the public. This is the third edition in which the classification of the multitude of agencies listed has followed the divisional organization of the Welfare Council. Through the good offices of the Council information for the directory was gathered, checked and rechecked by twenty-one different agencies and information services. Its consolidation and arrangement remain a triumph in the gentle art of indexing for ready reference.

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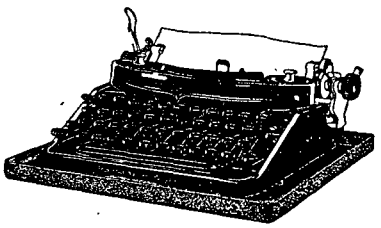

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COMMUNICATIONS

Relief and the Color Line

TO THE EDITOR: Among our varied interests at Southeast House in Washington, D. C., we consider employment and the Negro a most challenging one. Consequently we were attracted by the three following sentences in Wheelbarrow Parade, by Lisbeth Parrott, of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, appearing in the March Midmonthly Survey: "The call for men was answered by hundreds of jobseekers. From these were chosen men who were legal residents and who had families dependent upon them. White labor was paid two dollars a day and colored one dollar and a half for the five days work per week."

We sincerely hope that you will encourage the writer of the above named article to explain through the medium of your thought-provoking columns how a Negro laborer with a dependent family can exist on fifty cents less per day than a white laborer. In North Carolina does the Negro laborer get his bread a few cents cheaper? Does he have to pay less for his clothing and reduced fees for medical services? We are sure that many of your readers would be interested in the writer's reply. MARION GRACE CONOVER
Headworker, Southeast House,
Washington, D. C.

TO THE EDITOR: The Negro in the South generally has a lower standard of living than the white man, regrettable as this may be. As a result, it seems reasonable to assume that $1.50 per day would come as near meeting the Negro's minimum demands as $2 would the white man's. It often happens here that the Negro is paid less for his labor than is the white worker. For instance, the state of North Carolina pays the experienced teacher holding a Class A certificate (which requires graduation from a standard college) $120 per month if he is white, $90 if he is a Negro. Some commodities are probably cheaper for the Negro. I quote a reliable real-estate dealer of Raleigh: "The $5000 bungalow in a good white section usually brings rent 50 to 100 per cent higher than the $5000 bungalow in a good Negro neighborhood."

I am informed from Wilmington:

> It was felt that this differential was equitable by reason of the fact that there are few families of the colored workers which fail to have either the wife or a daughter employed in white homes. From these white homes, foodstuffs are carried to the colored homes every night.
>
> The white laborer without work did not have this advantage in his favor, and therefore it was deemed wise to make the slight difference in pay.

However, we do not condone the state of affairs which forces the Negro to work for smaller wages. We deplore his shabby living conditions. Thoughtful, enlightened Southerners are at work on this problem. LISBETH PARROTT
State Board of Charities and Public Welfare,
Raleigh, N. C.

Camp Helpers Wanted

TO THE EDITOR: Labor education takes on an added significance in a time of economic crisis. Changes are imminent. If they are to be affected by the workers themselves our laboring masses must be given opportunities to gain the technique of group action. They must understand their economic situation. And if their movement is to have a cultural as well as merely an economic significance they must have opportunities for fuller enjoyments on creative levels.

It is with these ends in view that Pioneer Youth of America

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is for the third summer planning to conduct recreational activities for the children in some of the southern industrial towns. The critical situation in the coal and cotton fields has led us to choose the basic industries for our activity. The children in these regions are necessarily limited by their environment. We shall attempt to do for them what our progressive schools are learning to do for their children. Because of our experiences through which we help them to live we hope that at least some individual workers will be more ready to participate in a vital and cultural labor movement.

Socially minded teachers who have had experience with experimental methods are needed for this work. College students and other young people are needed as assistants. It is an opportunity to do a significant and experimental type of labor education in the midst of critical industrial situations. The fourteen leaders who carried on the work last summer were quite unanimous in feeling that it was a most valuable experience.

We will welcome inquiries from any of your readers.

45 *Astor Place, New York City* AGNES SAILER
Pioneer Youth of America,

How Newark Stands

TO THE EDITOR: We feel it only fair to call attention to the following facts to supplement the paragraph about Newark in your April Midmonthly [How the Cities Stand, page 71] where, through an oversight no doubt, our state program of assistance to municipalities was not mentioned.

The burden of caring for the needy unemployed in New Jersey was made a major state responsibility under special legislative act on October 13, 1931. Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, was made director and ten million dollars were appropriated to be expended by June 1, 1932. This sum was allotted on a per capita basis to the 562 municipalities which might participate by filing, by December 1, official programs for work-relief, dependency-relief and county work. Newark, the largest city in the state, included in its successful chest campaign $219,000 for direct emergency relief. The public welfare department expanded both in money and staff and all groups coordinated their programs in order to take full advantage of the state assistance.

On the per capita basis Newark, with its 442,337 population, receives reimbursement from the state of $1 for every $2 expended per capita for relief work, 80 cents for every $2 for dependency relief and another 40 per cent reimbursement for county work. The act requires that each city shall meet its own poor relief up to the amount expended in 1929. Only after that amount is expended does the per capita reimbursement begin. If the needs of Newark exceed its resources, public and private, plus the addition of this state money, it is expected that the city will ask for more state funds which under certain circumstances may be allotted as they already have been in many other communities.

The breakdown in financing in over a hundred municipalities has meant that the state is underwriting the entire dependency load usually carried by the overseer's office. All types of dependency in addition to unemployment are recognized and provided for, the intent of the act being to help the citizens of New Jersey meet their personal calamities and to knit together public and private enterprise in a joint effort.

Although in action only six months, a brief time in which to get new administrative machinery under way, this social legislation which expresses a sense of social responsibility is already demonstrating results distinctly heartening in the present and for the future. MARY P. WHEELER
State Manager of Social Service, Emergency Relief Administration, Newark, N. J.

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SOCIAL AIMS IN A CHANGING WORLD
By WALTER GREENWOOD BEACH

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NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, general secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, associate secretary; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of secretaries for advisory service in relation to the work of 1,288 local Y.W.C.A's in the United States with industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 85 American secretaries at work in 39 centers in 15 countries in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary.

Fields of Activity: Civics and Community Cooperation, Education, Extension and Field Service, Farm and Rural Work, Junior Auxiliaries, Legislation, Peace, Religion and Religious Education, Service for Foreign Born, Social Service, Work for Blind and Sight Conservation, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Vocational Guidance and Employment.

Official Publication: The Jewish Woman.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—C. M. Bookman, president, Cincinnati; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-ninth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Philadelphia, May 15-21, 1932. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

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Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Brand New Ford Story

THE work-relief interviewer looked the applicant squarely in the eye. "Now Mr. Palnik, what about your family? You have a wife, children?" "Yes, lady, yes. I must have job. So much trouble. My wife she gone to her folks. My children all at orphans' home. You no give me job I lose my Ford."—*Told at meeting of Progressive Education Association.*

IF you are interested in these jobs write quick to the Civil Service Commission in Washington for the details. Applications close on May 17. The jobs are: two assistant social economists, one psychiatric, the other recreation, with the Children's Bureau, each paying $2600, and director of employment in the Indian Service at $4600.

FELICITATIONS of particular warmth and sincerity went flying overseas last month on the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Alice Salomon, dean of German social workers, international leader of social work education and philosophy, gallant champion of social justice. The Berlin Training School for Social Workers, founded some twenty-five years ago by Dr. Salomon, is only one of the many monuments which live and grow under the force of her intellectual power and rare personality.

"NOTHING I have ever done has been as exciting and engrossing as this," said Walter W. Pettit of the New York School of Social Work as he took over the job of executive director of the New York State Emergency Relief Administration and wrote off a long projected trip to Russia. Harry L. Hopkins, whom he succeeds, is now chairman of the State Commission, which is far from an honorary post but which does give him a chance to touch base occasionally with his regular job at the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

LITTLE by little and bit by bit public welfare is picking off good ones from the private agencies. Frederick I. Daniels, executive secretary of the Syracuse, New York, Children's Bureau and S.P.C.C., is the latest to go over. He has been appointed commissioner of public welfare of Syracuse charged with administering a budget of some $2,000,000.

THE thrill is never gone for The Survey in seeing itself cited authoritatively in high places. Its most recent titillation came from "making," without so much as a crook of its finger, that bull's-eye of the publicity fraternity, the front page of The New York Sunday Times, where on April 17 was set forth the tale of How Forty Cities Stand (see The Survey, April 15, page 71, and written, be it known just among friends, by our Mrs. Springer) with the details of "the sorry picture for a proud country to contemplate." The Survey had an equal quiver of gratification when it discovered to what extent its stream picture of unemployment conditions is serving the purpose of our Canadian neighbors. In a comprehensive reading list on Unemployment and Relief, the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare cites articles in The Survey and Survey Graphic in each of the nine sub-divisions of the list, to the extent of twenty-nine titles in all, not counting the special issue, Unemployment and the Ways Out (April 1, 1929). The contents of that issue, described as "the best single reference on the subject in small compass," are listed in full.

LET who will find social work a career, Lucy Lay, the soft spoken North Carolinian who for two years graced the staff of the National Conference of Social Work and who has lately been studying at the New York School, has walked out on it. She was married in April to Lytle Greenleaf Zubor, assistant attorney-general of Ohio, and is now living in Columbus.

It Happened in Texas

ALL Texas spread itself last month to entertain the two thousand and seven hundred nurses gathered from near and far at San Antonio for the biennial convention of the three great nursing organizations. Unbroken sunshine, carpets of wild flowers in the country, blossoming gardens in the town and the justly famous Texas brand of hospitality lent atmospheric background to the professional discussions. A happy incident of the week was the presentation to Annie W. Goodrich, dean of the School of Nursing of Yale University, of the Walter Burns Saunders Medal, coveted honor to the nurse who "has rendered the most outstanding service to the profession or to the public." Washington, D. C., was chosen for the next meeting in 1934.

Officers elected were as follows:

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

President, Elnora Thompson; *vice-presidents,* Jane Van De Vrede and Mabel Dunlop; *secretary,* Susan B. Francis; *treasurer,* Emma A. Nichols; *members of the board,* May Kennedy, Illinois; Louise Dietrich, Texas, and Elizabeth Soule, Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION

President, Effie J. Taylor, New Haven; *vice-presidents,* Nellie K. Hawkinson, Cleveland, and Julie C. Pebo, New Orleans; *secretary,* Stella Goostray, Boston; *treasurer,* Marion Rottman, New York; *members of the board,* Elizabeth C. Burgess, Katherine J. Densford, A. Louise Dietrich and Shirley C. Titus.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

President, Sophie C. Nelson, Boston; *vice-presidents,* Winifred Rand, Detroit, and Mrs. C.-E. A. Winslow, New Haven; *treasurer,* Michael M. Davis, Chicago; *secretary;* Katherine Tucker, New York; *members of the board,* Mrs. I. L. Brock, Texas; Raymond Clapp and Marion G. Howell, Cleveland; I. Malinda Havey, Washington, and Dr. W. F. Walker and Marguerite A. Wales, New York.

AFTER fourteen years of service to the State of Massachusetts, Ethel M. Johnson has retired as assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries. Mary E. Meehan succeeds her.

A RUMOR, long in the air, has come to earth in the election of Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill of Philadelphia as president of the American Child Health Association, succeeding President Hoover. Dr. Hamill, who is associated with half a dozen agencies in Philadelphia, was chairman of the medical section of the White House Conference, and is now chairman of its follow-up committee.

THE Control of Social Welfare Activities will be the subject of the second annual Great Lakes Institute at College Camp, Wis., June 27 to July 2. Raymond Clapp of Cleveland is chairman, assisted by Joel D. Hunter, Chicago; Stuart A. Queen, Detroit; Stockton Raymond, Columbus, and Elizabeth Yerxa, Madison. For details address the Institute chairman, Ralph Blanchard, Association of Community Chests and Councils, Graybar Building, New York.

A PORTRAIT of Adelaide Nutting, the first of a woman to be hung in the sacred precincts of Teachers College, has been formally presented to Columbia University. Miss Nutting, who was too ill to attend the ceremonies, is the dean of nursing education, the first nurse to hold a chair in an American university. She retired in 1925 as professor of institutional administration.

THE Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania celebrated its twentieth birthday in April with a dinner at which President James Russell Angell of Yale was the speaker.

COME June, nutrition will cease to be an activity of the National American Red Cross and will be delegated to the chapters, which, it is assumed, may take it or let it alone. The national staff will be discontinued. This staff includes Clyde B. Schuman, Melva B. Bakkie and Martha M. Hunter. "The volume of work," says The Red Cross Courier, "is not deemed sufficient, in the present period of extreme

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pressure upon all available resources, to justify the organization in maintaining a special staff at National Headquarters and the branch offices."

DR. IRA F. THOMPSON, recently with the Health Department of Syracuse, N. Y., has succeeded Dr. W. W. Bauer as health commissioner of Racine, Wisconsin.

GRACE CHURCH, the Episcopal stronghold of mid-town New York, has taken on S. Hudson Chapman, Jr., fellow at the New York School of Social Work, Ph.D. and what-not of the University of Pennsylvania, to deal with men who come to it for assistance, particularly those whom it counts as its parishioners. The project, planned on a six-months basis with the backing of the Men's Group and other church organizations, is in cooperation with the Joint Application Bureau.

FENIMORE D. BEAGLE, for eighteen years executive officer of the New York State Department of Health, has been promoted to the post of secretary. He has been with the department for thirty-five years.

HELEN TEAL, R.N., of Kendallville, Indiana, is the new executive secretary of the Indiana State Nurses' Association. Mary Walsh, R.N., who formerly part-timed between the Association and the Indiana State Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses, is now full-time with the Board as educational director.

DR. GEORGE H. BIGELOW, commissioner of Public Health of Massachusetts, is the newly chosen president of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Dr. James Ewing of the Cornell University Medical School is the vice-president.

Washington Newcomers

JUDGE CARL BRITT HYATT, formerly of the Juvenile Court of Asheville, North Carolina, a past president of the North Carolina Conference of Social Work, has joined the staff of the United States Children's Bureau to develop plans for federal and state cooperation in dealing with juveniles who violate federal laws. It was Judge Hyatt's father, who in 1897 introduced into the North Carolina Senate the first woman suffrage bill ever presented in the South, a bill which was promptly referred to the Committee on Insane Asylums. "How times have changed," says the son. "Here am I at a desk in the Children's Bureau, women to the right, women to the left, women all around me." . . . The Office of Education in Washington has two newcomers whose jobs indicate interesting extensions of official function. Beatrice McLeod, former state director of special education in Wyoming, is the new specialist in the education of physically handicapped children, and David Segal of Long Beach, California, the new specialist in educational tests and measurements. Mr. Segal will also organize and conduct an information service for school officials and will advise and assist with school surveys. He has had long experience in teaching and educational research and possesses a noble queue of learned degrees.

FRANK BANE has burned his Virginia bridges and from now on will make a real job of the directorship of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials. Arthur W. James, who has been acting commissioner of public welfare of Virginia during Mr. Bane's leave of absence, now enjoys the full title.

WHILE Cleanliness Institute did not win for the American Soap and Glycerine Producers the coveted annual award of the American Trade Association Executives "for accomplishments most valuable to the public, to its own industry and to industry at large," it gained a good, fat honorable mention for its "success in stabilizing industry by joining product appeal with social service." Page Roscoe C. Edlund, Sally Lucas Jean, Florence Seder & Co.

Succulent Fruit

Two probation plums, deputyships in the Probation Department of the Court of General Sessions, have recently dropped from the New York tree. With all the formality of a state-wide civil service competition Leo K. Hurley, deputy director of probation in Westchester County, captured the one which puts him in charge of the division of investigations ($6000) and Rosalie Supplee, a district secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, captured the other, director of the bureau of supervision ($5000). Mr. Hurley is a lawyer who won his spurs in probation work when it was first established in this court under the wing of the Catholic Charities. Miss Supplee has been in social work for twenty years with experience ranging from family visitor to research assistant with the U. S. Children's Bureau.

THE Council of Social Agencies of Philadelphia has begun publication of a news-letter yclept Mail-o-gram, to reach its various member agencies and to fill the void left by the discontinuance of The Bulletin of the Welfare Federation. The first issue carries a cheerful message from the Council's president, Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge.

A BUST of Helen Keller, the work of the Munich sculptor, Hans-Albrecht Harrach, has been presented to the American Foundation for the Blind by its president, M. C. Migel.

THE Playgrounds Association of Philadelphia has loaned its executive director, Charles H. English, to the Recreation Bureau of the Department of Public Welfare for a period of six months to help in the reorganization forced by a cut in the budget and the dropping of some seventy-nine teachers in the various centers.

FEMINISM took it on the chin in Syracuse, New York, when the mayor delivered himself of an ultimatum that all married women whose husbands are working must give up municipal jobs. Among the first casualties was Mrs. Ruth Reddington, chief probation officer, who has yielded place "for the duration" to Richard D. Greene.

Just Temperament

THE Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure of the American Association of University Professors has cast a calm, investigatory eye on the situation that developed last June at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering of North Carolina when the prominent and popular Dean Carl C. Taylor of the Graduate School, past-president of the North Carolina Conference of Social Work, was summarily removed by having his job killed off. Protests, charges and counter-charges have since filled the academic air. The report, signed by Holland Thompson, finds no evidence that religion, academic freedom or free speech had anything to do with the ruckus. It was all a case of tension, he says, "between two able men differing widely in aims and temperament, and both concerned, one as president, one as dean, with the executive management of the college."

THE silver medal of the Ling Foundation, Los Angeles, has been awarded to Signe Hagelthorne, professor of physical education at New York University, for her work "in behalf of the health progress of children, preferably the children of California." Much of Professor Hagelthorne's work has been in San Francisco.

THE Rotary Club of Toledo has contributed $1200 for a special three-months study of delinquent children under the care of the Juvenile Court of that city. Francis H. Hiller of the National Probation Association is directing it.

BERNARD C. COLEMAN, formerly with the Hudson County, N. J., Tuberculosis League, is now executive secretary of the Deborah Jewish Consumptives Relief Society which has its headquarters in New York and a fifty-bed sanatorium at Brown's Mills, N. J.

MARY DELASKEY has been appointed assistant national director of the Red Cross activities in home hygiene and care of the sick, succeeding Annie Schenk Humphreys, who has retired after a long career in Red Cross and public health nursing work.

LOUIS H. BLUMENTHAL, executive director of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of San Francisco, has been chosen president of the Pacific Coast Camp Directors Association. Rosalind Cassidy of Mills College, Oakland, is the retiring president.

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